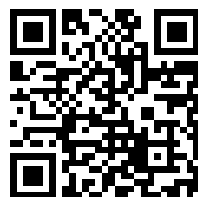

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



Library
of the
University of Wisconsin



SOME PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FOUNDED OCTOBER 4, 1865
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JANUARY 28, 1899
FEDERAL CHARTER
AMENDED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 16, 1926

VOLUME XIII.

NOVEMBER, 15, 1928.

SELLING AGENTS
F. W. FAXON COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

Copyrighted, 1928, by the
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Press of
J. J. Little & Ives Company
New York, U.S.A.

339080

JAN - 4 1929

AS

10012

13

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

President

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents

JAMES M. BECK, LL.D.
HENRY HARPER BENEDICT, LL.D.
MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, L.H.M.
CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, PH.D.
JOHN W. DAVIS, LL.D.
WM. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., LL.D.
JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D.
IRVING FISHER, PH.D.
C. STUART GAGER, PH.D., Sc.D.
MADISON GRANT, LL.B.
MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN, L.H.M.
MRS. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK
CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL.D.

MRS. H. H. JENKINS, L.H.M., A.M.
EMORY R. JOHNSON, PH.D.
GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, ScD.
MRS. VALERIA LANGELOTH
CHESTER S. LORD, LL.D.
CLARENCE H. MACKAY
REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, LL.B.
MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN
HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D.
GIFFORD PINCHOT, LL.D.
MICHAEL I. PUPIN, Sc.D., LL.D.
ELIHU ROOT, LL.D.
CHARLES M. SCHWAB, LL.D.
DANIEL WILLARD, LL.D.

Treasurer

LEWIS LATHAM CLARKE
American Exchange Irving Trust Company
233 Broadway, New York

Secretary

[Editor of Journal]

MISS ROSINA HAHN,
280 Madison Avenue, New York

MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE



OBVERSE



REVERSE

MEDALS AWARDED BY THE INSTITUTE

GOLD MEDALS

1913

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, LITT.D.
SAMUEL L. PARRISH
WILLIAM H. TAFT, LL.D.

1914

*CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.
*MAJOR-GEN. GEO. W. GOETHALS
*ABRAHAM JACOBI, M.D.
HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D.

1915

*LUTHER BURBANK
*ANDREW CARNEGIE, LL.D.

1916

*ROBERT BACON, LL.D.
MRS. H. HARTLEY JENKINS
ADOLPH LEWISOHN

1917

GEORGE W. CRILE, M.D.
*SURGEON-GEN. WM. C. GORGAS
*HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
MICHAEL IDVORSKY PUPIN, Sc.D.

1918

*HENRY P. DAVISON, LL.D.
HON. HERBERT C. HOOVER
WILLIAM J. MAYO, M.D.

1919

*SAMUEL GOMPERS
WILLIAM HENRY WELCH, M.D.

1920

ALEXIS CARREL, M.D., Sc.D.
*H. HOLBROOK CURTIS, M.D.
WILFRED T. GRENFELL, M.D.
*HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D.

* Deceased

1921

*CHAS. FREDERICK CHANDLER, LL.D.
HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE
MADAME MARIE CURIE
*CLEVELAND H. DODGE

1923

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, PH.D.
SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
EMORY R. JOHNSON, PH.D.
MONSIEUR JULES J. JUSSELAND
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

1924

WALTER HAMPDEN, A.B., M.A.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL.D.
MRS. C. LORILLARD SPENCER

1925

MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN
WILLIAM H. PARK, M.D., LL.D.
ELIHU ROOT, LL.D.
OWEN D. YOUNG, LL.D., D.H.L.

1926

REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.
CLARENCE HUNGERFORD MACKAY
STEPHEN TYNG MATHER, LL.D.
MARY SCHENCK WOOLMAN, B.S.

1927

GEORGE PIERCE BAKER, LITT.D.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Mus.D.
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D.D.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, LL.D.

1928

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, LITT.D., LL.D.
ROBERT W. DE FOREST, LL.D.
WILLIS R. WHITNEY, Sc.D., Ph.D.

MEDALS AWARDED BY THE INSTITUTE

GOLD-BRONZE OR PRESENTATION MEDALS

1913

JANE ADDAMS, LL.D.
MABEL T. BOARDMAN, LL.D.
*LORD BRYCE
PROF. RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN
*SIR RICKMAN J. GODLEE
CAPT. CLEMENT GREATOREX, M.V.O.
MISS MALVINA HOFFMAN
MARQUIS DE LA VEGA INCLAN
MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN
LILLIAN D. WALD, LL.D.

1914

*J. J. ALBRIGHT
CHARLES C. BASS, M.D.
WM. THOMAS COUNCILMAN, M.D.
MRS. ANNE DOUGLAS (SEDGWICK).
DE SÉLINCOURT
CHARLES H. DUVAL, M.D.
JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D.
EMORY R. JOHNSON, PH.D., Sc.D.
*MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP
MRS. WINIFRED HOLT MATHER
A. L. METZ, M.D.
CORNELIA B. S. QUINTON, Litt.D.
*EDWARD L. TRUDEAU, M.D.
BRAND WHITLOCK, LL.D.
*GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

1915

MONS. EUGÈNE BRIEUX
MYRON T. HERRICK, LL.D.
MISS ANNE MORGAN
*LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, LL.D.

1916

*PETER COOPER HEWITT, Sc.D.
*HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, LL.D.
SAMUEL MATHER
MADAME MARCELLA SEMBRICH
JOHN SEELY WARD

* Deceased

1917

*MISS JANE A. DELANO
MADISON GRANT, LL.B.
EDWARD H. SOTHERN

1918

FRANCIS GANO BENEDICT, Sc.D.
MISS ELLEN GLASGOW
JOHN A. KINGSBURY
LEO S. ROWE, LL.D.
*THOMAS W. SALMON, M.D.
PROF. CHARLES-E. A. WINSLOW

1919

RIGHT REV. CHARLES H. BRENT
RAYMOND B. FOSDICK
HARRY A. GARFIELD, LL.D.
CARL KOLLER, M.D.
*FREDERICK LAYTON
ROBERT SCOTT LOVETT
CHARLES M. SCHWAB, LL.D.
HARRY A. WHEELER, LL.D.

1920

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, LL.D.
HENRY W. FARNAM, LL.D.
HOMER L. FERGUSON
MISS ANNIE W. GOODRICH
*HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE
MISS ELEANOR McMAIN
*ALFRED T. WHITE

1921

EDWARD W. BOK, LL.D.
THEODORE E. BURTON, LL.D.
ROBERT ERSKINE ELY
MISS LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH
MISS JULIA C. LATHROP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES . . .	viii
OUTLOOK TO THE RURAL PROBLEM. LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY . . .	1
"AT THE BEGINNING OF THINGS"—IN RETROSPECT. ROBERT W. DE FOREST	5
APPRECIATION OF CREATION. WILLIS RODNEY WHITNEY . . .	8
THE SPIRITUAL FORCE OF BEAUTY. ISABEL DE PALENCIA	12
AN INFORMAL TALK ON THE THEATRE. EVA LE GALLIENNE . . .	15
THE POWER OF DRAMA AS A CREATIVE FORCE. GEORGE REID ANDREWS	20
SOME IMPRESSIONS OF RECENT JOURNEYS. CHARLES F. THWING . .	25
RADIO'S AID TO GOVERNMENT. JAMES G. HARBORD	27

ANNUAL DINNER

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD	31
PRESENTATION SPEECH TO ROBERT W. DE FOREST. CASS GILBERT .	34
PRESENTATION SPEECH TO LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY. JOHN MERLE COULTER	36
PRESENTATION SPEECH TO WILLIS RODNEY WHITNEY. JOHN J. CARTY	39

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

ANNUAL MEETING	44
MEETING OF THE MEDAL COMMITTEE	61

REPRESENTATION BY DELEGATES AT NOTABLE CONFERENCES . . .	72
COMMITTEES OF THE INSTITUTE	104
"LINDBERGH FLIES ALONE." HAROLD ANDERSON	106
ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS	107
CONSTITUTION	175
BY-LAWS	177
LIST OF MEMBERS	185
DECEASED MEMBERS	202
INDEX	203

FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. It provides for recognizing service to society or to any of its organized forms by admitting those to a carefully selected membership who have by such services made clear their right to membership.

2. It provides through its stated meetings and through the publication of its Annual Journal the means whereby the work of its members may be made known to its country-wide membership and to the country-at-large.

(a) Through the regular annual sale of its Journal to institutions throughout the country.

(b) Through the distribution of its Journal to its members throughout forty states.

(c) Through the sale of its Journal to special organizations who purchase it because of the unique and valuable material therein contained.

3. It assists in social service by attendance through representative delegates at gatherings of important organizations.

4. It confers the Gold Medal of the Institute upon men and women whose activities have been especially directed toward the betterment of man or who have rendered distinguished humanitarian or social service.

The annual dues are Five Dollars; the sum of One Hundred Dollars constitutes a life membership.

OUTLOOK TO THE RURAL PROBLEM*

By Liberty Hyde Bailey, Litt.D., LL.D.

My old friend, Dr. Coulter, President of the Institute, Members and Others:

One does not receive a Medal of this kind without emotion and without a wonder arising in the mind, as to whether it is really quite deserved and just what it signifies; but I know that one does not measure one's own activities in the same terms as do others, and therefore I accept it thankfully as a token, knowing that it represents the good will and the careful opinion of a remarkable organization of men and women. It is a beautiful object as a work of art. One is likely to fall into reveries in viewing a Medal like this, thinking of all the centuries of human endeavor and attainment that have finally culminated in such suitable pieces of handwork, the embellishment of which is neither too little nor too much.

Perhaps you expect me to say something about the work in which it has been my privilege to be engaged now for many years. As my life-long friend, Dr. Coulter, has said, I was trained for work in the biological sciences and to me any understanding of the rural situation is an appreciation in terms of biology. I have not been trained as a sociologist, although I am in sympathy with all the social theories that are concerned with the upbuilding of our common society, but I am afraid that in many cases I can hardly follow them. I desire always to get back to concrete experience and definite example, to something simple and evident on its face, from which to make some excursion, however brief, into the unknown. I must take my problem back to John and Henry, to Mary and to Jane, to the house in which they live, to the problems with which they are daily confronted.

I was recently asked, among others, for a measure of rural welfare. I fear my reply was non-conformist; but to me the

* Address delivered extemporaneously at the Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences, May 3, 1928.

measure of agriculture and country life is the degree of satisfaction that a good farm family derives from the occupation and the situation. There can be no numerical or statistical coefficient. I am told that this method of measurement is very indefinite; but this is not my fault, nor am I ready to admit that human values are to be stated in precision. There is only one way in which to discover the satisfaction and that is to ask the family, and that is also the scientific way. To be sure, one would receive replies differing greatly but it is the business of the scientist, finding the facts, to organize them, to synthesize them and to find out what they mean.

I imagine we shall never understand the rural situation by seeing it from the city looking outward. To a professional or business man, the rain is a phenomenon or possibly merely an inconvenience. To a farmer it is part of his work and his situation. With the farming people with whom I was brought up, an umbrella was an affair for women to cover millinery, and our men would not carry one. The rain is only an incident or an inconvenience, as are the snow and the frost, to one living in the city. We go by motor car or by train far away from the great cities and as we look out over the countryside we feel it is lonely and that the lives there have very few resources. That is not the way in which the country folk think of it. When the countryman comes to the city he is impressed with persons living in tiers or layers or strata like cliff-swallows on his banks; he notes the uniforms marking differences; he sees officers telling him where he shall walk; he is whelmed in the noise and confusion; he is offended by the slime on the streets and wet pavements on which he slips, and he is anxious to get back to houses and to quietness and is ready for deep clean mud.

The farmers may not worry as much about the weather as you think they do. They see it from a different point of view, particularly the better ones of them. We are now adept in the inventory of disadvantages. I fear that in these times we are developing an attitude of complaint in farmers as we have in city folk and city organizations; the idea seems to be to try to find out first of all how bad off we are. This is not the attitude of the old-time farmer, whose reaction to his surroundings is calm and quiet, perhaps inexpressive, represented by many phrases which remain part of the men and women who were born in those conditions. Some objects and circumstances

we must restfully accept. The real farmer does not develop the habit of rebellion against the backgrounds. We must be aware that there are many things as native as the rain, as immutable as the equinoxes, as timeless as the years.

Persons in the city naturally feel that the progress of mankind is made by means of conquest, by the conquering of commercial and industrial conditions whereby we shape the circumstances of life to meet our needs and desires; a good half of the farmer's problem, however, is not conquest but merely good adaptation to the situation in which he lives, to an environment that he himself cannot greatly modify or control.

Farming is as old as the hills. When recorded history began, its traditions and its routines were centuries and centuries old. Whether the early peoples were nomads, hunters or collectors of food, or cultivators, it matters little: they expressed in some way the earth on which they lived as do the farming folk to this day. To accept conditions as they are becomes part of the unconscious philosophy of life. Over on the countryside you see an old building rotting down and your first reaction is, "Why doesn't the man take it down?" No; nature lets its trees rot; logs pass by the slow processes of decay. The lichens cover the stones. Gradually the herbage invades the remains of old structures; the grass creeps to the foundations, loving them.

Industry and commerce as we now know them are very recent, perhaps a hundred years or less, and yet our general attitude is, "Why do not the farmers organize as we do?" Nay, put the question the other way: is there not something in the attitude of the man on the land that can be taken into the organization of industry with profit? Centuries and centuries are in those backgrounds; there are resistances of which the people themselves know almost nothing, the situations cannot be changed overnight by magic. What we ought to learn is the fact that all great betterments require time, not hours and days, but years. Can we modify fundamental rural conditions all at once and satisfactorily by the enactment of legislation? The statement of the case answers the question. Possibly we can mollify, in some cases we can modify, perhaps we can aid, but solutions are not in this year or the next.

The reason for concern over the rural condition is much more than economic. The folk in the background, far away from city lines, are the keepers of the earth, not merely the producers

of supplies. I would not be greatly interested in those folk if all they contributed to society were materials for the rest of us to use, whether of food or textiles or articles to be employed in the arts.

[Dr. Bailey further illustrated the antiquity of farming practices and traditions by citing the primitiveness of cultivated plants. These plants, as wheat, rye, orange, apple, go much farther back into prehistoric time than we are yet aware and their origins must be approached with much new evidence now at our disposal. They have come up with man through the long dim ages.]

My purpose in making these various statements in the presence of this notable company is that we may realize that the approach to these problems is largely from the point of view of the man and woman on the farms and who work there. It is not that all the farms should be saved as they are. Many of them ought not to be farms under the present concept of a farm, but the human problem nevertheless remains. You need not feel sorry for those who live on good farms.

It is not necessary to make invidious or social distinctions between city people and country people, and financial distinctions are likely to be misleading. We should understand that the farming people produce not only needful supplies but that they are the agents of society to keep the earth fertile and fit for those who are to come after us. This latter contribution is the major, but we have no means of measuring it or of making a coefficient for it; but we can all recognize the relationship and do our best to safeguard it. Herein lies the essential social value of the agricultural pursuits. Therefore every effort on the part of government and society that is helpful to agriculture, without patronizing it, is insurance for the long future.

“AT THE BEGINNING OF THINGS”—
IN RETROSPECT*

By Robert W. de Forest, LL.D. President, Metropolitan
Museum of Art, New York City.

I am a little at a loss now just what to say. I am somewhat in the position of a very charming lady who was placed next to me at luncheon a number of years ago, a little after the time when Harry Thaw shot Stanford White. I was introduced to her as a Mrs. Thaw. I knew she was from Pittsburgh and just how the conversation turned on Stanford White's tragic death, I do not remember. I don't think I did it myself. She said to me, "Mr. de Forest, I was invited to a ball in Pittsburgh which I dearly wanted to attend on the night after Harry (I think she called him Harry) killed Stanford White. I didn't know what to do because we had never had a murder in the family before." Now, I have never had a Gold Medal in the family before—I don't know what to say except that I am glad to have it.

In the first place I want to thank you, Mr. President and all the rest of you for this honor. I felt honored when I heard of it. I felt more honored when I looked over the list of some of those who had recently received it. I feel still more honored by receiving it in the presence of so many friends, as I will call them, and even more at receiving it from the hands of my dear friend, Cass Gilbert. But some things that have happened to me during the past week on the occasion of my eightieth birthday have made me feel somewhat hesitant. I think it makes a man and even a woman ask him- or herself this question: Do I really deserve this degree of recognition? It leads to a kind of self-appraisal and I am going to give you the benefit of such an appraisal, even though I have not been intimate with all of you. In the first place, I realize that I am getting credit for a great deal that other people have done. I remember when Sir Purdon Clark came as director of our Metropolitan Museum and that

* Address delivered at the Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences, May 3, 1928.

after he had been here two or three months, he said to me, "Mr. de Forest, I am getting credit for many things that I have nothing to do with." "Well," I said, "Sir Purdon, that is perfectly natural—you are director."

I remember very well that when Sir Purdon Clark left and was thanked through the press for four advances he had made in the Museum, I knew that I had initiated three of them myself and he had had nothing to do with any of them. It is perfectly natural that those of us who occupy official positions should receive credit for what we don't do ourselves—for what we merely help in doing. That is one of the prerogatives of office, a very pleasant prerogative.

Then, still carrying on this self-appraisal, I realize that I have had extraordinary advantages. I did not have to rise from poverty up—my parents were well-to-do, I had the advantage of a very unusual education. Speaking of the lines of activity in which I have been spoken of tonight, I could draw pretty well. I was taught to draw before I was ten years old. I have some sketches that I made at the age of ten when I was first taken to Europe. Though they are pretty rough, they are still sketches. I was given the opportunity to have lessons in painting when I was in Rome as a boy and I thought at that time that I would like to be a painter. Later on I had the extraordinary inspiration on the art side of sitting under Anton Springer, the great professor of the history of art at Bonn. I don't suppose many of you know his name. I don't know of his work being translated into English, but he was with one exception, the most inspiring professor with whom I ever had the benefit of intercourse.

Then, on the other side (Mr. Gilbert has alluded to charity organization and social work) I had the rare advantage when I was in college of coming in intimate relationship with William Graham Sumner—Professor William Graham Sumner—the most inspiring teacher on the side of social science I have ever known. Under that influence I confess for a time I thought I would like to be a professor of social science. But, more than that, I have had the advantage of being in at the beginning of some things. I have had the inspiration which comes to a pioneer. I have been associated with the Metropolitan Museum of Art for over fifty years. I was around when the effort to establish that Museum was first made and when it took two years, with strong effort on the part of many of our leading

citizens, to raise the \$250,000 with which that Museum was started. I think, Professor Osborn, your Natural History Museum had very much the same humble beginning and the same difficulty in getting its head above water.

Then, on the side of social work, I was in at the beginning of the charity organization movement. I use that term to describe a movement which under different names has leavened American social work within the last forty years. It is a great thing to be in at the beginning and you get a great deal of credit for what others have done when you get in at the beginning.

I don't mean in this self-appraisalment that I don't feel myself entitled to some degree of praise. I don't mean to say I have not some little claim for this Medal, but it is only fair in receiving it to let you know that I am perfectly aware that I didn't, like Lindbergh, fly alone. I have had every advantage of help. I have had every advantage of preparation and I have had the inspiration of being in many things at the very beginning. I hope I haven't quite got through flying yet.

My friend, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, who is sitting next to me, told me that when this Medal or a corresponding medal was given to Mr. La Farge at the age of seventy, he said, "Why didn't you give me this before when it would have helped me some?" Now, I am receiving this at the age of eighty, not seventy, and I am glad to get it because I expect, despite my age, it will help me some.

APPRECIATION OF CREATION*

By Willis Rodney Whitney, Sc.D., Ph.D., Director, Research
Laboratory of the General Electric Company,
Schenectady, N. Y.

President Redfield, General Carty and Friends:

I knew that I would feel here, as Dr. de Forest said he felt, at a loss to express adequately my appreciation. I had been informed that it must be done in twenty minutes, and I knew that I could not express my appreciation in that length of time. I should like to have you assume, though, that his happy phrasings would be mine if I could remember them well enough to repeat them.

Let me recall a little personal history before I read what I have prepared to say. The presence of Dr. Bailey reminds me that seventeen years ago my daughter and I drove to Ithaca, to visit the University, although she had been entered at Vassar. Dr. Bailey spent an hour telling us, in delightful fashion, of the pleasures of farm life, and our daughter then and there decided to go to Cornell University to study under Dr. Bailey. And she did. Not only did she do that, but, being a thorough young person, she married a farmer, who had also studied under Dr. Bailey. They are still farmers, and I can truthfully say that they have lived happily "ever after."

To one who has spent thirty years in what may be called material, or physical research, it is, of course, a very gratifying experience to be awarded the Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences. It is particularly pleasing to me to receive it from the hands of General Carty, veritably the dean of Research and Engineering. So I accept the Medal as a token really meant for a group, and that group one of many which nowadays tries to render social service on what may be properly called the materialistic field of industrial research. At heart I am not sure that industrial research is less spiritual

* Address delivered at the Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences, May 3, 1928.

than any other healthy, active and creative effort. I will leave such distinctions to others. But I like to recall the appreciative words of Emerson who once spoke of research as creative saliency, or a driving force which seems to be a "sort of importation and domestication of divine effort in man."

We research men naturally try just as much as anyone to be of use to society and if we do not look at the past accomplishments of research as a complete "conquest and control of environment," we still like to think of ourselves as leading in the active appreciation of a wonderful and unlimited creation. By appreciation I mean the broad, inclusive sense of discovering and then making valuable and serviceable some part of the countless buried stores of the universe. The discoveries of science are usually principles or laws which bring more valuable rewards in amelioration and happiness and impose more certain penalties than does human legislation. Material research for progress is not exactly the conquest and control of our environment, as has been thought, because "conquest and control" connotes opposition. But no force opposes the better appreciation of creation. Inertia and idleness may, but they are not forces. To me research seems a continuous process of new comprehension and conformation to an entirely beneficial code called Nature's laws. Only a very small part of this code has yet been interpreted and therein lies our great opportunity for appreciating an infinite creation.

Since I am one of the very few to whom this Medal has been given not for personal achievements but as representing an industrial group, it may be proper to call attention to the thing itself. Not many years ago it was an unheard of condition that groups of trained experimenters should be paid to devote all of their time to the advancement of learning about the material things around us. Sir Francis Bacon had advocated systematic scientific research in the seventeenth century, but except for what was done in universities, there was little, if any, group research until the twentieth century.

The relatively new field of electricity offered unlimited possibilities for new developments of all sorts, and such organizations as the Telephone Company, our own Company and others, launched groups of trained men upon the seas of electrical research. These groups have not produced all the electrical novelties of the century, and they have not discour-

aged less fortunate persons from research (as had been feared by some), but they have taken active part in the advancement of an infinite field of promise and so helped to cultivate a deeper sense of appreciation of creation. History proves that possibilities have not been truly appreciated and will certainly not be completely appreciated in our time. The cave man, with the identical coal, water, ores and metals which surround us today, had evidently very little conception of what his descendants might enjoy, but it is equally true that we will prove to have been relatively groping cave men in comparison to our own descendants if we and they continue to effectively appreciate the unlimited things which constitute our environment and deal with them correctly. It is merely a question of overcoming inertia.

As this serviceable appreciation expands, it is not difficult for us who observe its movements to predict its continued upward trend. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, in his address at this table last year, referred to the problem of western civilization as being, in a nutshell, the question whether our great man-made machines may make or break us. He referred to the discovery of chlorine, properly crediting to it the useful purification of our drinking waters, and debiting it with its abominable use in wars. It is for us to show that the danger from improper use of newly-disclosed assets of nature is no greater now than it has always been. Researches on bronze, on steel and on fire, for example, are still under way, but after thousands of years the trend is still towards more civilized uses although they were doubtless at first mainly destructive. One has only to compare the cave-man, the nomad, the earth-tired man with the hoe and the exhausted plow-man, war slaves and war hostages, with even the humblest worker today, to see that modern knowledge need not be destructive. Improper use may make it so.

Is it not of deep significance that for a century the world's scientists have been freely broadcasting their discoveries in special publications without reference to national boundaries and have themselves financed the publications from their very meagre incomes? The coöperation among earnest scientists who are interested in disclosing new values affecting the welfare of the world may well be useful examples to political leaders, who must finally find some practical way for the nations of

the world to live in peace. I firmly believe that there is no more fertile field in which such peace may be sought than in the wiser interpretation and more perfect understanding of what we choose to call the new laws and new devices which the experience of the last century has made available to those who have earnestly sought them. With the rapidly increasing ease of communication and the annihilation of distance, the world may be soon too neighborly for effective warfare.

THE SPIRITUAL FORCE OF BEAUTY*

By Señora Isabel de Palencia, Member of the Royal Academy
of Arts and Sciences, Cadiz, Spain.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I need not say that after hearing of all the wonderful work that this Institute has been doing, I am frightened to think that I must say a few words and a very few, indeed, they are going to be, for what can speech mean as compared to the significance of so much splendid action? It may seem strange to you that a woman who comes from the land that is the birthplace of the Cid should reveal such a lack of courage, but I am sure that even the Campeador would have felt a little bit of nervousness if he had been asked to face a new audience in a language that was not his own.

The satisfaction of finding myself among you tonight is enhanced and strengthened by the presence of one of the great representatives of American dramatic art to whom all Spaniards owe a great debt of gratitude for having made some of our national drama known to the American public. The fact that she is going to speak to us is another reason for brevity.

After hearing of the vast work that has been done by the National Institute of Social Sciences, it strikes me anew, as it has often done before when I have come to America, the enormous power of this country and its enormous possibilities. There is no country so generous as America, but what has seemed to me particularly interesting tonight is the fact that this Institute has not specialized too much in its work; that it has reached and is reaching out to every phase of human life; among others, the phase of art. That is precisely, I think, its greatest strength.

Everybody tells us that we are living in a materialistic age; that the spiritual life is being dominated and throttled by the material; and although, of course, this cannot be, it *never can*

* Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, February 7, 1928.

be, there is no doubt that part of the modern spiritual life appears these days as considerably weakened. In my opinion this is the result of our having all in part lost the reverential feeling one ought to have for beauty. Every human being is born with a capacity to do and feel, but lately, within the actual century especially, the development of the industrial world, which has deprived the laborer from being a creator of his own work, has undoubtedly lessened in human beings the natural inherent power to feel art and beauty. Before in all countries where popular art was cultivated, every laborer was an artist. Nowadays they are almost totally converted into machines. Yet man cannot possibly live spiritually or develop, without using his power of expressing a feeling for beauty. Of course, while this reverential feeling we spoke of is so weakened, there is no doubt that the whole of the spiritual life becomes lopsided. We have and keep up our admiration for ethics, for great moral qualities, but the lack of natural understanding and reverence for beauty is making us lose yet another power we are entitled to possess. Courage, honesty, truth, may make us individually and collectively respected, but it is only the feeling and the sensitiveness to beauty and art that can instill in us the capacity of being loved and of loving. So long as human beings do not recover their right to this power; so long as they consider beauty not as an objective but as an instrument to outshine others; we shall not attain the fullness of our spiritual life individually and nations shall never understand one another. For what we have said of individuals may be applied with even greater truth to the world and to international relations.

One country may respect another because of its great moral strength. It may respect it, but it will never love it if it does not arrive at the power of interpreting its beauty. Fortunately there are many upholders of art, upholders who are living and striving to make us see art from the highest standpoint, art for art's sake alone; beauty for beauty's sake alone. Through their uplifting and through their power of awakening in other beings this spiritual force, I think the different countries of the world will arrive at the true, the only understanding, that of joining in one sole meaning, ethics and aesthetics, for essentially both are one and the same in that they represent

harmony which is after all perfection or the human interpretation of what we take perfection to be.

Goodness is harmonious and so is Beauty and when they both achieve their finest development they are invincible against all those things which make life, at times, one hideous mass of injustice.

AN INFORMAL TALK ON THE THEATRE*

By Eva LeGallienne, M.A., Founder of the Civic Repertory Theatre, New York.

I want to thank Madame de Palencia for the beautiful things she said. I think it was particularly lovely to hear such beautiful English. It made me personally feel rather ashamed of my English; the choice of her words was so perfect, so measured, so weighed. It takes a foreigner to speak English like that. And that, of course, quite apart from all the great truths which she put so beautifully to us. She is absolutely right in everything she says. She gave me a lot of courage and I thank her for it. Sometimes you come up against a great deal of discouragement and it is hard to go on. The other day at a meeting of teachers we were trying to find some way in which we could be of use to the schools, some way in which we could sell blocks of tickets to children, some way in which we could collaborate with the teachers, with the educational forces of this country, and they were so depressed, so discouraged. They came up to me afterward and said, "Why are you doing this? The children are indifferent; they don't care. Why do you bother to do this thing?"

I said to them, "How dare you speak to me like that? How dare you sit there allowing yourselves to die as you sit? If you feel that is true, if you feel that people are indifferent, then for God's sake get up and do something. See that they are not indifferent any longer." If out of a hundred pupils you can find one; if out of a thousand children you can find one that will respond, then surely there is hope. Then you can get two and three and so on until perhaps in years you will have a majority instead of a minority who are ready to appreciate and value beauty. That is very necessary. Service, beauty, tenderness, love—all those things are synonymous; they hang together.

I don't know how to talk but I should like to say to you a

* Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, February 7, 1928.

few things about what we are trying to do down at Fourteenth Street. Sometimes we have been misrepresented. I think sometimes people imagine that we are rather a bunch of high-brows down there who think we are making sacrifices for the sake of art and a lot has been said about my courage, about my abnegation, about my sacrifice, etc. That is all nonsense, really, absolute nonsense. I have not made one bit of sacrifice. I have had no courage. I have just believed a thing and tried to do it and in trying to do it, I have been happy, I have been selfish. There is no abnegation or sacrifice in that. I am simply doing the thing that makes me happy; that is all; and if I can succeed in achieving it, then I shall feel that I have done something that I believe is of value.

We are trying to do down there a thing that I feel is quite necessary, because the theatre has always filled a great need in the lives of people and will continue to do so. Many times they have tried to stamp it out. They have never succeeded for a very long period. It has always cropped up again more vigorous than before. I think perhaps that comes from the fact that the theatre grew from religion. You have never been able to kill religion. Lots of people have tried. I don't mean one sect or another. I don't mean one dogma or another. But I mean religion, itself, its essence. The theatre came from religion. Priests were the actors. It was rocked in the same cradle. How far it has gone from religion when you come to think of it! How strange that two intimate friends should become such enemies! That is the great work that Dr. Andrews will tell you about presently, bringing the church and the drama together where they belong, so that hand in hand we can work for the good and service of humanity.

When I speak of the theatre, I don't speak about the Broadway theatre, because what we are trying to do has nothing to do with that. It isn't in competition with it. It just has nothing to do with it whatsoever. When I speak of the theatre, I don't mean that. I think that is a very admirable thing. It fills a very splendid need. It is probably, at the present moment, the most brilliant theatre of entertainment that exists anywhere in the world, more brilliant, more varied, more lavish, more colorful and in every way more extravagant than any theatre that there is anywhere in the world. It serves a very fine purpose and does its work admirably, but I am not speaking of

that theatre. That theatre, you see, is a theatre which is really a commercial game. The theatre of which I speak has nothing to do with that. The theatre of which I dream is a thing purely of service to the people, a thing that should belong to them and should give them some of the beauty and the mental and spiritual stimulation that they must have if they are not to die of inanition. I think that the theatre is one of the great forces for good. Not that I mean the theatre should preach this doctrine or that. No. But it should preach beauty and it should preach a quickening of understanding. It should preach a sense of humanity.

Our people need the theatre as they need bread. They must have it. In Russia when they are starving they go to the theatre. They may not have enough money to buy bread but they will buy a ticket to the theatre because they must. Unless the theatre fills that place in the life of the American people, it will not be really important, it won't become an integral part of the life of the community and it must become that in order to be really important. An interesting fact, as far as that goes, is that America, I think, is the only one of the large countries of the world that hasn't a Ministry of Fine Arts. There is no *Ministere des Beaux Arts* in this country, which is very curious. In other words, the American government doesn't think that art is necessary. It doesn't sanction art as a necessary part of the lives of the American people. I think that is interesting. I think it comes from the fact that ours is a very young government; that it hasn't yet reached the age where it is able to go beyond the struggle for material existence. It has been like the pioneers, who had to dig the earth and build their huts and tend to the cows and the horses and chop down trees and everything else—they had no time for fine culture. The government of America perhaps is still in that stage where it hasn't got to the point of realizing that cultural institutions are just as necessary as physical food to the people. Of course, they will reach that.

In Europe art, theatres, libraries, museums, all those things are subsidized by the government. They are not here. Those things are outcomes, as a rule, of great individual dreams, individual aspirations for bettering the culture of this country, but not as a rule a government thing.

I want you to note that when I speak about the Civic

Repertory Theatre I am not speaking about our Civic Repertory Theatre necessarily; I am speaking about the idea of Civic Repertory Theatre. If ours fails it doesn't matter; it is absolutely unimportant. Another one will spring up tomorrow and will go on the foundation that we have laid. It will put on a few more and if that fails another will come and put more on until the building of the Civic Repertory Theatre becomes a reality. That is the only thing that is important. I don't care what happens to us. That is of no importance whatsoever. So please don't make it personal.

We feel down there that as long as there is no such thing as government subsidy for theatres of that type, which are trying to present to the public a library of living plays at popular prices, because the theatre should belong to the people; they should not have to pay tremendous sums to see fine things; it should be given to them for very little money; since the Government doesn't subsidize a thing of that kind and since I feel that the people want it, it is up to them to do something about it. So, I have thought of a plan in which I think the people themselves can build this theatre if they want to and that is a dollar a year membership. We are going to have a drive for 200,000 dollar a year memberships. When I get those 200,000 dollar a year members it will give me a subsidy to work on and I shall be able to cut my prices again, perhaps in half, at least a third. We are paying a dollar-fifty top. I hope to be able to make it a dollar top and I hope that the cheapest seat in the house will be twenty-five cents instead of fifty cents. That depends, of course, on whether I can get the people to subsidize me to the extent of a dollar a year, or, rather the idea of the theatre. I think they will. They have made a grand beginning. They seem to think it is a good idea. I am sure of getting the members; it is a question of seeing it here; it must happen if it is right and this idea is right whether I get them or somebody else does.

We have maybe 10,000 members. Of course, we haven't done much to get them. We haven't started trying to get them. But those 10,000 members at the present time get a ten per cent discount on their tickets, which is simply the beginning towards the fifty per cent discount that I hope to give them when I get the 200,000. You see how simple it is. Just as you get a dog license every year or a license for your car,

you send a dollar to the Civic Repertory Theatre and you change your red card for a blue or your yellow card for a green, and so it goes. It gives us some money to work on and then, we don't have to go and assail the President and say that it is disgraceful that there are no subsidies in this country for the theatre. This thing is now started and if any of you are interested, you will help all you can in this drive. I wonder if there is any one here who would be willing to go on the Executive Committee or be a captain or something of that sort. If there is any one so interested, speak to Mrs. Benson, who is our treasurer. She would be happy for any coöperation that you can give.

This theatre is only in its beginning. All those actors down there are great people. They are working there because they love it and you know that is the secret of work, isn't it? It is only the work that you don't love that becomes hideous. We are all working down there in that spirit. As the people will subsidize us more and more, so we will be able to do better work; we will be able to have more actors and a bigger company. We have been criticized sometimes because we are badly cast in a play, but you see we play twelve different plays all at the same time. We play a different play every night and we are rehearsing a new one at the same time. I have a company of twenty-three people and from that company I have to cast (because I can't afford to engage anybody else) every play that we do, whether it is suited to them or not. I have to play parts that I know I shouldn't play. So if you see any of our work down there and you are in sympathy with the idea, don't judge us too hard on this our second year's work. I expect to take ten years in order to do anything that I consider really worth doing. I thank you.

THE POWER OF THE DRAMA AS A CREATIVE FORCE *

By Reverend George Reid Andrews, Executive Director,
Church and Drama Association, New York City.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

If I have the privilege of appearing many more times with Eva LeGallienne I am going to suggest to her that we swop speeches. She will make mine and I will make hers. After all that has been said in public speech and the press about the aims of the Church and Drama Association, I fear that I shall not be able to say anything new or interesting to you.

Miss LeGallienne said a while ago that she was going to talk to you about an idea. I, too, should like to present an idea. It may be that we are unnecessary as an organization. It may be that the personalities associated in this enterprise are not all well chosen. Be that as it may, I do believe that we have been instrumental in presenting an idea that will go on irrespective of our personal fortunes. Today I noticed a remark by the French Ambassador that the phrase "the outlawry of war" had come to stay; that it had worked its way into the minds and hearts of the nations and that the statesmen thereof would have to reckon with it in the future. I hope there is something about the idea of the Church and the Drama in association which will remain and bring about a closer relationship between these two great institutions. They have been associated in the past and they should learn to work together in the present and the future. I don't think I can do better than to read to you the general aim of our organization:

"We recognize the power of drama to influence human ideals and conduct. We believe it to be not only our obligation but our privilege to work for a wider appreciation and support of dramatic art as a creative force. We seek its employment for educational ends and the pursuit of social and spiritual culture."

This aim is being expressed in a two-fold program: The church's use of the dramatic method in its own educational work and the church's interest in the commercial drama, both the spoken and the silent.

* Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, February 7, 1928.

Your own good President said in the beginning of our activities that the church needs the drama and the drama needs the church. In what sense does the church need the drama? I am sure that you agree with me that the primary function of the church is to train character. More and more this test is being applied to religion and if religion cannot stand the test, in the near future science will consign all things religious to the realm of worthless ideas and institutions. Agreed, then, that the primary function of the church is to train character, we are beginning to discover how very impoverished and ineffective has been our program of character training. We have thought that all we had to do was to teach our boys and girls to memorize the catechism, a few golden texts and their religious education was an accomplished fact. We are beginning to see that the process is much more difficult and complex. We need to enrich the curriculum of religious education and leaders increasingly appreciate the value of the fine arts in the character process, especially dramatic art, which is a composite art requiring all the fine arts to come to its full and finest expression. Play writing and producing require not only technical skill but a thoughtful consideration of ethical problems and an appreciation of what is ugly and what is beautiful in human relations.

Julia Marlowe said some time ago that art is man's attempt to escape from the realm of the ugly and the squalid into the realm of beauty and peace.

How close akin is this conception of art to religion and how much art so understood can bring to religion! We have enriched our religious services by the introduction of music and a finer type of architecture, but we have a great distance yet to go. The Protestant service in particular is in need of artistic enrichment. Some of us who have been working in the field of religious education for many years feel strongly that unless we thus enrich the program of religious teaching and character training from the field of the arts, we shall fail miserably in training our students to meet the very complex conditions of life with which today they are faced.

There is a boy of twelve in my home. He schemes all the week to discover some argument according to which he can convince his parents that he should not go to Sunday School. We find also that he is scheming just as faithfully to induce his parents to let him stay up until ten o'clock on Sunday night to hear

the Biblical drama over the radio. The same material is used in the church and over the radio, but how different when expressed dramatically. There are many things we can do through the drama that we cannot do through the spoken word. Let me illustrate. Some of you know that it was my privilege to be associated with Mr. Cecil B. De Mille in the production of the motion picture, "The King of Kings." Whatever you may think of the picture (and those of us who were associated in its production feel very humble about it) it is a fine illustration of what can be accomplished through the silent drama. In Hollywood we worked together as Roman Catholics, Jews, Protestants and people of no religious affiliation at all, in perfect harmony and fellowship in the production of this picture which deals with one of the most controversial subjects known to man. I ask you according to what other method under the sun could we have brought forth such a result under such circumstances? And consider what has been taking place on Broadway. For eight months, Jews, Roman Catholics, Protestants and people of no religious persuasion at all, sitting together day after day, seeing unfolded before them the story of Jesus of Nazareth. I read in the *New York Times* last Sunday the story of a Japanese playwright who had studied in Germany and who had visited the Oberammergau Passion Play and had been so impressed by it that he went home and wrote a play called: "The Christ," which is now being presented in Japan, played entirely by non-christian actors and attended by the thousands. By what other method could we present such a subject to the multitudes in Japan today?

My experience and observation almost persuade me to believe that through the drama we shall be able to bring the religions of the earth together as we cannot through the institutions established for their promotion. The playwright must discover the living and dynamic principle if he is to have drama at all. The dry bones of outworn theologies and philosophies do not interest him.

I know a man who is looking for a playwright who can write a story that will serve to bring the religions of the earth into a closer and more sympathetic relationship. The preacher can't do it, probably the dramatist can. So much for the church side of the question. Now let me say a word about the theatre in the proposed relationship.

Mr. Redfield referred to the fact a moment ago that we are not out to condemn anything. "Overcome the evil with the good," is our guiding principle. Have we not all spent too much time fighting the bad rather than promoting and supporting the good? We propose to support the best and thus make the best prevail.

The other day a table conversation turned to automobiles and the remark was made, that it is very difficult today for a poor car to succeed, the reason being that the public has been educated to a certain standard and demands the higher grade car. Is not the same true of pictures and plays? Time was when people would go to see the motion picture simply because it was a novel thing, but that day has past. The present generation of picture patrons is more critical and unless the picture continues to improve, less prosperous days are ahead for the industry. I see Mr. J. Robert Rubin before me and I know that there isn't a man in the motion picture industry who is more interested in raising the standard of the motion picture. The success of a high grade picture makes harder the success of a poor picture.

With the same thought in mind, George Pierce Baker said recently that because of the fine things produced by the playwrights of the past and the present, success is much harder for the playwright of today. The radio is a case in point. Time was when we would listen to the radio simply because it was the radio, but no more. Jazz is less and less the order of the day and the great artists are increasingly in demand.

We believe that where there is a demand there will be a supply, and we are in the field to organize the demand for the fine and worth while. In league with us are numerous men and women, playwrights, producers, actors and actresses, who are striving to help the theatre to measure up to its high possibilities of social service and entertainment. It is our policy to throw the weight of the influence of the united churches, irrespective of creed or communion, on the side of such leaders that they may be encouraged in their worthy endeavors. Is it not reasonable to suppose that when the leaders of education, business, the church, and the drama associate their efforts in the interest of any institution or issue, changes will occur for the better?

We have emphasized the fact that our organization is the

Church and Drama Association, not because we wish to convert the theatre into a church, or the church into a theatre, but because both institutions meet fundamental human needs and both stand to gain by such a relationship. Perhaps you are asking, "What does the church call a good play and according to what principles do you judge them?" In general we judge them according to their purpose, content, dramatic qualities and from the standpoint of human appeal.

Let me mention the plays which we have recommended so far. Last year we recommended:

CAPONSACCHI	THE DEVIL IN THE CHEESE
TWO GIRLS WANTED	TOMMY
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS	THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

This year's recommendations have been:

PLAYS:

THE 'MIKADO
PICKWICK
MY MARYLAND
THE BABY CYCLONE
THE GOOD HOPE
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
FOUR WALLS
ESCAPE
THE IVORY DOOR
JUST FANCY
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
IOLANTHE
PIRATES OF PENZANCE
THE CRADLE SONG
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
GOLDEN DAWN
EXCESS BAGGAGE
BEHOLD THE BRIDEGROOM
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
DIPLOMACY
COQUETTE
MARCO MILLIONS
THE SHANNONS OF BROADWAY
CAPONSACCHI
A FREE SOUL

PICTURES:

THE STUDENT PRINCE
THE KING OF KINGS
SUNRISE
THE JAZZ SINGER
LES MISERABLES
WINGS
QUALITY STREET
DRESS PARADE
THE GAUCHO
THE ROUGH RIDERS
WILD GEESE
A TEXAS STEER
THE ENEMY
THE CIRCUS
THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS
THE LAST COMMAND
SIMBA
FOUR SONS
THAT'S MY DADDY
THE CROWD
MOTHER MACHREE

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF RECENT JOURNEYS

By Charles Franklin Thwing, LL.D., President Emeritus of
Western Reserve University.

The gracious request of the Secretary prompts me to write down some impressions received in recent journeys.

The first impression relates to the more intense national life found in many countries. The spirit of nationalism abounds, and abounds more and most abundantly. Perhaps this spirit is nowhere more evident than in the countries of Southeastern Europe. Of all these half-dozen countries, the spirit is most manifest in the ancient and modern land of Greece. With this spirit is joined also an international movement. The intenser nationalism develops a sense of duty and of right toward other nations. International altruism is a symbol and force of modern life.

A second impression concerns a belief that modern life is, like the spirit of nationalism, becoming more intense, and the problems of modern life more complex. Evidences and illustrations of this increasing intensity and complexity abound. The whole field of electrical discovery and invention offers proof. But also, and perhaps more important, the human power for solving these problems does not seem to grow as grows the complexity of the problems themselves. Life is getting ahead of the *livers*. Is this enlargement and increase to continue? Are the increasing forces presently to come to their inevitable end? Is humanity to pass from the cycle dynamic to the cycle statical? For cycles,—and not one continuous upward curve—seem to measure man's progress. The present writing offers opportunity only for asking these far-flung questions.

A third impression refers to the enlarging place and richer appreciation of education. Education of every grade is coming to be regarded as the most constructive and comprehensive force in civilization. Without education, civilization would decline and perish. Even with education the progress is terribly

slow, painfully irregular, and constantly and lamentably beset with perils. Primary education is receiving recognition as the broad fundamental base on which the community is founded. The higher education is now seen to be both the ideal toward which the community moves, and also the constructive force which builds the whole general welfare. From the new schools in methods, English and American, bearing such names as "project" and "progressive," to the new universities just being established in India, education is coming to fill its proper place and to possess its proper power.

It may also be added as a postscript to this little writing, that education is the force which holds out the richest promise for solving the problems which the increasing complexity of modern life creates.

RADIO'S AID TO GOVERNMENT

By MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD, President, Radio Corporation of America.

There is perhaps no other development of our modern civilization that touches the public interest from so many angles as Radio. It is attractive alike to the manufacturer and the salesman, to the idler in his palace and the workman in his humble home. It challenges the genius of the inventor and the engineer, and offers a field for the promoter and the financier. It is a temptation to both the legislator and the uplifter. Dear to the heart of the international negotiator, it has already been the subject of international conferences, that favorite indoor sport of the modern diplomat. To the great nations it constitutes an increasing asset as well as a growing problem, while it opens the door to a world theatre for the hitherto inarticulate small countries. While a burden to the courts it is a gold mine for the patent lawyers. It brings the outside world to break down the isolation of the farmers and cheers the bedridden in their helplessness. An unrivaled instrument of mass appeal for the statesman, the politician and the demagogue, it educates the unlettered and inspires the already cultured. No invention since printing has so profoundly affected mankind of every color and creed and in every clime.

In direct chain of ascent from the steam engine, the steamship, the telegraph and telephone, the talking machine and the newspaper, Radio takes its place as the latest link in human progress and scientific achievement. In the realm of business, in the marvelous field of music education and entertainment, in war and in peace, in the world-old struggle for better relations and more complete understanding, Radio commends itself to your sympathetic use and confidence.

Much,—much indeed,—could be said of the effect of government on Radio. Yet, if the story is all told, it must include the fact that in the miraculous rapidity of its development in this country, Radio has in general enjoyed the sympathetic interest

of the most important departments of our government. Too much and premature regulation would have crippled and bound an industry that needed a certain freedom for its natural development; too little sympathetic interest and control would have paralyzed the art through its own inherent possibilities for lawlessness. To have frozen its early control into statute would have hampered its growth as steel garments would stunt a growing child. Too much credit can hardly be given legislators who for so long resisted the temptation to confer their names on a Radio law. The Department of Commerce with its far-reaching activities headed by one of the ablest men of our generation, has stimulated the Radio industry to an extent not equalled in any other country. The Department of State has well served the Radio industry by skillful and constant urging of its interests in foreign fields. When Congress finally created the Federal Radio Commission, it found a state of chaos in the air which most emphatically testified to the timeliness of such legislative action. The Commission itself, working unpaid, with no staff,—technical or otherwise,—and with the certainty of its efficiency being cursed by those whose pernicious Radio activities had so long gone unfettered, deserves the esteem and respect of all that understanding public which has through its efforts, enjoyed nightly Radio programs of high merit and constantly increasing quality.

The efficiency of government depends to a major extent on the correct understanding by its citizens not only of its written laws and policies, but of those less tangible attributes, its theories and intentions. Here is a prime use of Radio. It carries to the people the exact phraseology of every pronouncement of policy, every expression of opinion. It goes even beyond that and beyond the power of the printed word in that it conveys even the exact tone and emphasis of such phraseology. Its accuracy is limited only by the ability of the speaker to make himself understood. This is the height to which Radio has elevated the transmission of intelligence. It is one of the measures of freedom which science has placed at our call. Until the advent of Radio and its entrance into the home, one of the significant and alarming characteristics of modern government was that an ever-widening space separated the masses of the electorate from the responsible executives of national, state and municipal government. It has become a second-hand contact for most of

us, a buffer state of political intelligence, with all the chance for exaggeration and distortion that flows from such a situation.

I am, perhaps, not so orthodox in my political beliefs as to enjoy the certainty of some who are more dogmatic. But I rest my political creed on my faith that, with all its defects, a representative democracy is the best form of government yet devised by man and that its Hope,—for there can be no Faith without Hope,—lies in raising the character and intelligence of the electorate and in making it possible for the voter to know the kind of man for whom he votes. One of the ancient Greeks held that two thousand souls was the outside limit for the electorate of a democracy, that being the greatest number that could be reached and swayed by an individual voice.

Radio will find its greatest opportunity in raising the character and intelligence of the non-reading electorate.

It is the only means of instantaneous, collective communication yet devised by man. While it brings only sound today, it promises sound with sight tomorrow. Were I one of the prophets, I should, perhaps, tell you that in the campaign of 1932 we shall both hear and see by Radio. Even today it links the nations together in the betterment of relations and the promotion of enduring peace. The printed page is already flashed across oceans. International broadcasting will become a commonplace. The operas of Europe and the incomparable music of those great countries to the south of ours will be nightly heard in American homes. The temple bells of Asia will chime for us and from that land of old religions will come the philosophies of her ancient races. Old and new civilizations will throb together in the same intellectual appeal and to the same artistic emotions. The thought currents of all humanity will mingle, their ebb and flow no longer impeded by dividing oceans. Meanwhile, in days of great danger to our country, if unhappily they should come again, Radio has made it possible for our President to appeal in his own voice to our millions, personally rallying them to the support of our government and its institutions. If, as I believe, the future of our democracy depends upon the character of our electorate, the crowning glory of Radio, transcending all its other miracles, will be to make ours the first permanent democracy of the world,—for time has not yet seen, nor history yet recorded another one that has endured.

The change that will be wrought by Radio lies in the fact that

though one address an audience of thirty millions the contagion of the crowd is gone. The magnetism of the orator cools when transmitted through the microphone. The impassioned gesture swings through unseeing space. The purple period fades in color; the flashing eye meets no answering glance. Though he be one of thirty millions each hearer becomes in the privacy of his own home an individual listener. He is free from the influence of mob psychology. The only appeal is the logic of the issue the orator presents. In the mass meeting there is something that makes it impossible for the average man to determine matters upon their merits. He cannot judge the sincerity of the man who speaks to him or whether he really means what he says. With Radio broadcasting that man's voice comes into the quiet home. We sit in our library, in a room where we are accustomed to study and reflect, where all the surroundings are natural. When we there hear the same man speak we know him better than we could in a crowd. The very tones of his voice, proclaim his sincerity or his lack of it. Great as have been the varied contributions of science to mankind, it may well be that none has been quite so great as that of Radio to the science of government; the exposure of the demagogue; the power of the man who is right to show the people he is right; the power of the man who is honest to make the people feel that he is honest. I reiterate my basic creed that a regulated republican form of democracy is the best form of government yet devised, but that government is no better than the great mass of voters upon whom it rests as its solid foundation. The thing that Radio has done and will continue to do in future, is to make it possible for those voters to know for what and for whom they are voting. Upon these things rest the hopes of those who love our country.

ANNUAL DINNER

The Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences convened at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on the evening of May 3, 1928, at seven-thirty o'clock. The President, William C. Redfield, LL.D., presided.

Gold Medals were conferred upon Liberty Hyde Bailey, Litt.D., LL.D., Robert W. deForest, LL.D., and Willis Rodney Whitney, Sc.D., Ph.D.

A selected section from the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra conducted by Mr. Hans Lange, Assistant Conductor, New York Philharmonic, and provided through the courtesy of Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, rendered the following numbers:

1. G. F. Haendel *Concerto grosso D major*
2. A. Corelli *Suite*
3. W. A. Mozart *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*
4. R. Wagner *Albumblatt*
5. Fr. Schubert *Moment musicale*
6. J. S. Bach *Aria*
7. J. Haydn *Serenade*
8. J. Brahms *Waltzer op. 89*
9. R. Volkmann *Serenade*
10. E. Gillet *Loin du bal*
11. R. Schumann *Evening Song*
12. A. Dvorak *2. Dances*

OPENING REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Lange and Gentlemen of the Orchestra:

Yours is a beautiful art; in its very rendering, a social service and we should do our own thoughts injustice and our own will displeasure if we failed to acknowledge to you, sir, and to you, gentlemen, your gracious and beautiful contribution to this evening's enjoyment.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is the hour at which by common agreement between Oscar and myself the dinner ends and the intellectual enjoyment of the evening is supposed to begin.

Oscar has just been here and reminded me that it is two minutes past nine o'clock.

We are happy tonight in the presence of members from Washington and from the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California. I should be very glad to meet these members from other States at the close of the dinner if that is their pleasure. Those who are not members of the Institute may be interested to know that our membership now covers forty states and a number of foreign countries as well. I may briefly refer to certain things which give an idea of the scope of the Institute. At the semi-annual meeting of the American Academy of Political Science in New York City, we shall be represented by Mr. Arthur Williams as our delegate; at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, by Dean Emory R. Johnson of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and by Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History. All of these gentlemen are present this evening. At the National Conference of Social Work in Memphis, Tenn., in May, we shall be represented by the Honorable Frank Bane, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Richmond, Va.; at the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, we shall be represented by Provost Josiah H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania and by Theodore J. Grayson of the same University and by our other member, Mr. Charles G. Strater.

I am happy to say that at the Dedication of the American Engineers' Gift to the Library of the University of Louvain in Belgium, the Institute will be represented by the chairman of our Medal Committee, Dr. Michael I. Pupin; at the First International Congress of Social Work in Paris, by our member, Reverend Charles P. Fagnani; also at the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, in New Orleans, by Miss Lina Madeson Phillips, President of the Federation. It is a great privilege thus to have our members officially represent us at these important meetings, recording themselves as being present and forwarding to the Institute a report for printing in our yearbook.

Let me now thank some of our members who have contributed to this evening's pleasure: First of all, our Vice-President, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, detained from us by illness

this evening, for his gift the second time of a section of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra; our dear friend and member, Mrs. Valeria Langeloth, for the gift of the beautiful flowers in the room tonight; and many others who, too modest to allow the use of their names, have contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

A telegram from Mr. George Gordon Battle advises that he is very sorry that he is in the midst of the trial of a case which will go on for a week longer and it is absolutely impossible for him to attend. He regrets very much that he cannot be present, and asks that I express his regret to those here and his congratulations on the fine work of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Now I wish to speak of a matter very close to my own heart. It is a very unusual subject to be brought up on such an occasion, but our friend and member, Miss Belle Skinner, passed away in the midst of her work in France only a few weeks ago. I do not mention it to bring a note of sadness here. I mention it to bring a note of triumph; for ever since Miss Skinner's passing the thought has been in my mind of how triumphant in service a life can be. To that one woman's generous giving of herself and of her means whole communities are indebted for their existence even more than for their comfort. Her work abroad in France is in the finest way an exemplar of all for which this Institute stands in its ideal of public service. I should do you and myself an injustice if I failed on this formal occasion to place upon our records our appreciation of her beautiful, and I repeat, her triumphant service.

It is the happy custom at this season for the Institute, having carefully matured its mind during the preceding months, to give to those who are found worthy, its medal of honor in expression of our esteem for what they are as men and what they have been as servants of other men and of the public. We are happy tonight, as we always are, in that this recurring anniversary brings with it the same high privilege as heretofore. There are many men and women who have served their fellows well. We cannot honor them all, much as they deserve honor, and it is not always easy to choose, and yet this evening we are happy in the certainty that we have chosen well and that those who are here to receive the medals of the Institute

honor the Institute in receiving them as we strive to honor them in giving them.

It is not my duty or my privilege tonight to intrude upon the province of those whose happy privilege it is to present the medals of the Institute to those selected for the honor. Let me simply close by introducing you, Mr. Cass Gilbert, who will present the Medal of the Institute to Mr. Robert W. de Forest.

THE MEDAL TO ROBERT W. DE FOREST, LL.D.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY CASS GILBERT, LL.D.

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen of the National Institute of Social Sciences and their friends:

There is something *unusual, perhaps unique*, when the representatives of several hundred societies of both local and national scope unite to pay honor to a single individual *in his life time*. Few men indeed have such an experience.

I would be embarrassed indeed if I were called on to add *new* expressions of praise regarding the life and services of one who has already received the unstinted praise of his fellow-citizens in so many walks of life and in whose hand has already been placed a golden book bearing their tributes of praise and affection. What new word or phrase of appreciation can I add to those that have already been addressed to him on his eightieth birthday? (It is indeed an assignment of duty for which I am grateful—but inadequate.) Let cynics say what they will, my optimism still prevails when I say that the people *are grateful* for service such as he has rendered—only they do not always tell one so—but, tonight, he cannot escape the penalty of his service to the public in at least some small degree.

As the author of a thousand kindly, courteous acts and the founder or coadjutor in countless benefits for the people of his time, he deserves the tribute we would pay to him.

"I shall make my life my *masterpiece*," says *Mussolini*—and his biographer adds: "The force and greatness of a man, if he has any force and greatness, go on increasing in proportion to the burdens he is called upon to bear!" This is characteristic also of our guest. His life is *his masterpiece* and the more

burdens he has borne the greater he has become in bearing them.

Do not let him think that his duties are done. He would be the last to suggest such a thing. He has said himself in regard to one of his greatest works that the need is greater now than ever.

This community needs him more now than ever and if I had a special message to give tonight it would be based on the service he has rendered and that with that background how much is still needed of civic development, of housing for the poor, playgrounds for children so as to take them out of the city streets, encouragement of the fine arts by the provision of exhibition spaces and endowment of art in various ways and, in short, carrying on the good works he has so nobly and so adequately advanced. It is nobler to seek than to find—for seeking ever ennobles and enriches the enquiring mind. It is for us to seek these fields of usefulness and carry on the standards he has upheld.

And now, while it is impossible to catalogue his good works, we have come here to give an expression of our appreciation of them and of his great services in connection with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Federation of Art, Charity Organization Society of New York, The State Tenement House Commission, The Sage Foundation and especially The Regional Plan of New York and its environs, The Welfare Council of New York, The National Housing Association, American Red Cross, Prison Association of New York, State Charities Association and as a patron of the Arts.

I have, therefore, the honor on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences to present this Medal to Robert W. de Forest of New York.

(Mr. de Forest's address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 5-7.)

President Redfield: A few weeks ago I attended as guest of Columbia University a meeting in International House on the problems of rural life. I don't know especially why I was invited or just why I went except that I was a country boy and it made an appeal to my boyhood recollection. As I sat there through the evening there was one gentleman present who said nothing and yet for him all through that evening ran the note of praise. Man after man, distinguished for his own service

and wisdom, rose and spoke of him with enthusiasm, yea with more than that, with something of reverence, until someone said that he was the man who more than any other man in this country had done that which made rural life beautiful; that his influence extended throughout the whole broad miles of America; that he was widely known in lonely places and that his influence had reached into the isolated homes and made them bright. Going home with one of our members, he told me it was all true, that both by the work of his pen and by his personal influence he had spread the light of a sunny nature throughout the broad United States. He is here beside me and Dr. John Merle Coulter will present the Medal of the Institute to Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey.

THE MEDAL TO LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, LITT.D., LL.D.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY JOHN MERLE COULTER, PH.D., LL.D.

Our scientific men may be regarded as distributed into two groups. One group devotes itself entirely to investigation, endeavoring to extend the boundaries of human knowledge. The other group engages also in investigation, but adds to that the desire also to be of service. Their interest extends beyond their scientific work, being appealed to by some need that they have observed. Our friend belongs to this second group. His eagerness to be of service has been as strong as his devotion to science. For him this kind of activity has been a real pleasure, rather than merely a duty.

In what way has this human interest expressed itself? Briefly, its most conspicuous feature may be described as the desire to help and brighten the lives of our rural population. Rural life in general appears to be very dull and monotonous. In consequence of this, the younger generation is tempted to abandon it, and to crowd into the cities. Many organizations are attempting to help the lives of city populations, but it was left to our friend to respond to the call of the rural population. With rural conditions made more attractive, the slogan "back to the farm" would secure a response.

Rural life is naturally associated with plants, and our friend had devoted his life to the study of plants. For years he worked with them, becoming especially interested in the cultivated

plants. You may be surprised to learn that this is the most difficult group to classify. They have become so mixed in connection with their use by man, that they have become a regular jungle of forms. Our friend was attracted by this jungle and has developed paths through it that opened it up to better understanding. It should be mentioned that his work was so highly thought of that he was given the opportunity at Cornell University to develop a wonderful equipment for the study of cultivated plants, as Director of the New York State College of Agriculture. This College has been characterized as "a monument of twenty-five years of labor."

One of the things to do in connection with work on cultivated plants, was not merely to untangle them, so that they could be more easily recognized, but also to discover how they could be handled more effectively, so that better results could be secured from their cultivation. As you realize, plants are used for many purposes. People in general associate their use with food production. This of course means agriculture and horticulture. Some growers of plants add to the desire for food production a love for flower display. Our friend has done much experimental work to discover how this food and beauty desire could be more effectively gratified; how the plants could be handled to produce the desired results more efficiently. As a result, the information he has furnished for the development of orchards and gardens has been of incalculable benefit to our rural population.

This, however, is only one phase of the activities that are to be recognized on this occasion. Our friend had a vision far beyond what may be called the utilitarian view of plants. He considered the home surroundings of our rural population. They were too often drab, and frequently merely a kind of dumping ground for refuse. He saw that these home grounds might be made beauty spots rather than merely dumping grounds, making country life brighter and more attractive. He started, therefore, what may be called a great missionary enterprise. Some might think that what we have called "beauty spots" would be secured by the cultivation of flower beds, with their usual assemblage of gaudy exotics, whose lives are very temporary. The vision of our friend included a different suggestion. The "beauty spots" he saw were beauty spots of Nature, natural rather than artifi-

cial, permanent rather than temporary. To make the home surroundings beauty spots of Nature, therefore, was his vision.

How could such a vision be realized? It meant not only investigation, but also a campaign of information and education. This was undertaken with great energy and industry. Bulletins of information were prepared; books about Nature were published; in fact, almost a continuous stream of information and suggestion flowed from our friend. It is hard for some of us to imagine how he found time to do all that he is credited with having done. The explanation is that he is noted not only for the number of his publications, but also for the remarkable rapidity with which he can work. As someone has remarked, he was always "secreting a book" in his system. This great missionary enterprise in the interest of helping and brightening rural life has proved very successful, and many such homes can thank our friend for what he has done for them.

In conclusion, I wish to quote a characterization of him that has been published. "Man of science; educator; interpreter of Nature, whose thought is for the people who live near to the 'holy earth'; productive editor; an architect of books notable for their very artistic presentation."

In recognition of this great service for a portion of our population that had been long neglected, I present you with this Medal, which is intended to express the appreciation of the National Institute of Social Sciences for what you have done.

(Dr. Bailey's address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 1-4.)

President Redfield: We have bestowed a Medal upon a representative of all that is finest and best in urban life and you have seen Dr. Bailey for yourself and know that he represents that which is finest and best in rural life, and now we are to enter the great and growing field of industry. I shall not take your time save only to say that a few days ago, I had a letter from Dr. Whitney which used a phrase, speaking of his own work, which I hope never to forget. He spoke of himself as a scientific man making "an attempted appreciation of an infinite universe." That is a great phrase. I should like to have coined it myself. It is great in its modesty and broad in its scope.

Now, through General John J. Carty, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Medal of the

Institute will be presented to Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney, Director, Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company.

THE MEDAL TO WILLIS RODNEY WHITNEY, SC.D., PH.D.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY GENERAL JOHN J. CARTY, LL.D., SC.D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is a pleasant duty which has been assigned to me tonight, and it is a distinguished privilege also, to present to Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney, on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences, its Gold Medal for distinguished social service, for promoting and leading in electrical and chemical research, for the application of science to the welfare of man, and for his far-reaching contributions to human progress.

Dr. Whitney is one of the world's great leaders in the application of the laws of nature to the affairs of man. He is a pioneer along a new pathway of progress, adding to man's feeble bodily equipment new powers of untold potency. This pathway, we may well believe, is in all respects the most important which has ever been discovered by organisms, and no one can foresee the end of this process of annexing to man's own bodily powers the illimitable forces of the universe. Fortunate in the splendid inheritance of body, mind and heart, which he derived from his American ancestry, he was prepared to take full advantage of the educational opportunities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1890, and to pursue with marked distinction his post-graduate studies at the University of Leipzig, where in 1896, he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

One of Dr. Whitney's first contributions to the advancement of science, carried out in conjunction with Professor A. A. Noyes, was the successful development of a recovery process for alcohol and ether from collodion, which insured the commercial practicability of the present photographic paper. This development is interesting, not only on account of its far-reaching effect in advancing the photographic art, but because it gave early evidence of that high scientific and practical-minded capacity which was later to enable Dr. Whitney to achieve such distinction in a larger field of scientific endeavor.

By nature and by his own inclinations, Dr. Whitney was not destined to work in isolation, as an individual, and alone. He recognized that in this age intellectual specialization is absolutely necessary, that progress lies in the direction of increasing specialization and coöperation among many individuals. His method is an outstanding example of the possibilities of the intellectual evolution of groups of individuals, which the highest authorities assure us is only at its beginning. His career exemplifies the old saying that God divided man into men that they might help each other.

The most notable achievement of our medalist has been the creation and development of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. This laboratory, one of the earliest of its kind in this country, is the embodiment of the application of science to industry, and it has gained a world-wide reputation by the quality of its work and the importance of its results. These results speak for themselves; but the highest tribute I can pay to Dr. Whitney is to tell you that those associated with him in the laboratory are unanimous in their testimony that the story of the laboratory, from its inception with a small staff, to its present development with a staff of over three hundred, has been the story of his personal achievement. Its growth has followed naturally from the value of its accomplishment, but its accomplishment has been due primarily to him. I am but repeating the language of his associates when I say that his broad scientific knowledge, his ability as a chemist, his resourcefulness in experiment, his energy, enthusiasm and optimism, combined with a clear sense of values, laid the foundation for, and guided and inspired all the work of the laboratory, while his democratic and magnetic personality created an esprit de corps in his staff which has been a powerful factor for success. It is necessary to realize this fully, in order that his personal achievements may be justly appraised in considering the successes of the laboratory.

These successes have often been recited specifically, to prove the value of the application of organized research to industry. In electric lighting, the first radical improvement in the carbon incandescent filament, since Edison first produced it, was due to Dr. Whitney's personal work. The "metallized" filament, or "GEM" lamp, which he developed and which embodied a new form of carbon, gave twenty-five per cent more light for the

same wattage than the standard carbon filament lamp. Millions of these new lamps were put into service in a single year. A little later, the laboratory made a still greater contribution to electric lighting, by solving the problem of mechanically working tungsten, and taught the world how to make the drawn wire which has given the tungsten lamp its universal application. The latest achievement of the laboratory in incandescent lighting is the gas-filled or half-watt lamp, which, in its larger sizes, has twice the efficiency of the vacuum lamp, and nearly equals the most efficient arcs.

In arc lighting, the laboratory developed the magnetite electrode, and thereby produced the only arc lamp which has survived the competition of the high-power Mazda lamps.

The laboratory has produced many new and useful forms of insulations and molded compounds; many new alloys, for resistance units and other purposes; new processes, like "Calorizing," for giving metals protective coatings; new articles of manufacture like "sheath wire," with its core of resistance alloy, its mineral insulation, and its metal sheath, adapted for heating devices; new electric furnace products, like boron carbide, useful as a flux for casting copper, and titanium carbide for arc lamp electrodes; new laboratory tools, such as the Arsem vacuum furnace, the Langmuir diffusion pump, the ionization gage, improved X-ray diffraction apparatus, and improved photoelectric cells.

The development of wrought tungsten has been followed by several important applications worked out entirely in the laboratory. Tungsten contacts have largely replaced platinum in spark coils, magnetos and relays; tungsten targets have replaced platinum in X-ray tubes; tungsten needles are widely used in the phonograph.

The Coolidge X-ray tube superseded all earlier types. It has been developed in sizes up to fifty milliamperes at 25,000 volts, and down to the dental tube so small that it and its transformer are both enclosed in an oil-filled metal casing small and light enough to be swung on a bracket in the dentist's office, or carried like a small handbag.

A high-voltage cathode ray tube has been developed.

It has been demonstrated by the laboratory that, by a system of cascading, cathode ray tubes and X-ray tubes can be built

which are operable at voltages as high as nine hundred thousand.

The laboratory has made outstanding contributions to the radio art, and to the making of vacuum tubes of various types.

A method has been developed for the large scale production of atomic hydrogen, and, based upon this, the method and apparatus for atomic hydrogen welding have been developed.

The laboratory, through its mathematical and physical investigations of stresses and vibrations, has assisted in the development of high-power turbines. It has contributed to the development of the mercury boiler. It has developed a method of reclaiming crank case oil, and a method of japanning without the use of a solvent. It has developed new types of loud speakers of high power and higher quality.

Much purely scientific work of a high order is being done in the laboratory and published in the scientific journals. Among such investigations have been the study of the laws of heat conduction and radiation, the electron emission from hot bodies, ionization, crystal structure, dissociation of gases at high temperatures, transformation of other forms of carbon into graphite, chemical reactions at very low pressures, and the vapor pressures of metals.

Among the papers which Dr. Whitney has personally published are: Solubility Determinations, Colloids, Corrosion of Iron, Alloys, Chemistry of Light, Carbon Brushes, Vacua, Phenomena of Catalysis, etc. His translation of Le Blanc's Text-book of Electrochemistry is well-known.

Dr. Whitney received the degree of S.B. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1896. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Union University in 1919, and of Ch.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in the same year, of Sc.D. from Syracuse University in 1925, and of Sc.D. from the University of Michigan in 1927.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society (President in 1909); American Society of Chemical Engineers; American Electrochemical Society (President in 1912); American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Physical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; National Academy

of Sciences; National Research Council; the British Institute of Metals; the United States Bureau of Standards, and of the Executive Committee of Sigma Xi. He is a member of the Board of Governors of Union University, a trustee of Union College and the Albany Medical College, and a term member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1917-1921 and 1923-1928.

The Willard Gibbs Medal was awarded to Dr. Whitney in 1916, the Chandler Medal in 1920, the Perkin Medal in 1921.

And now, Dr. Whitney, it is well-known to all of those who have had the privilege of associating with you, that, as you yourself have said, no greater satisfaction in connection with your own life's work could come to you than to contribute to the encouragement and stimulation of research. Let me assure you that no greater satisfaction could come to the members of this Institute, to your other friends, to your associates in your great laboratory, and to all of the officials of the General Electric Company, than to testify to the distinguished success you have achieved in contributing to the encouragement and stimulation of research. This Gold Medal is evidence of that success. I now present to you, Willis Rodney Whitney, on behalf of the National Institute of Social Sciences, its Gold Medal for distinguished social service, for promoting and leading in electrical and chemical research, for the application of science to the welfare of man, and for your far-reaching contributions to human progress.

Dr. Whitney's address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 8-11.)

President Redfield (reads telegram from E. W. Rice, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.):

"I regret that enforced absence from the city will prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation to be present this evening at the Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences to witness the presentation of the award of its Gold Medal to Dr. Whitney. His personality, ability and accomplishments all justify the award to him of this great honor and we, his friends, are made happy and congratulate both the Institute and Dr. Whitney." And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, our pleasant duty is done and well done. Looking at it in review, we are happy to have had the privilege of doing it. Good-night.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

ANNUAL MEETING

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences was held, pursuant to action taken by the Executive Committee in accordance with the By-Laws of the Institute, Art. IV, Section 1, on the evening of February 7, 1928, at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel, New York, at 8.30 p.m., the Honorable William C. Redfield in the chair. The membership on this occasion enjoyed the cordial hospitality extended by Mrs. Valeria Langeloth who acted as hostess.

OPENING REMARKS BY MR. REDFIELD

This is the Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, which I may remind you, is secondarily a business meeting and primarily something much more agreeable. You will be happy to know that you are to be spared anything voluminous in the way of a report from the President. What I have to say will appear later in connection with the work of the Executive Committee. I merely wish at this moment to speak a little about our organization.

We are, as you know, now a corporation under charter from the Federal Government and much of the work of the last year, no little of it, has been in adjusting ourselves to that new corporate existence as distinguished from the former volunteer, semi-social form of loosely-knit organization. I have to confess very frankly to you that it has not been altogether without failure on my part, without difficulty upon my part, that we have adjusted ourselves to the strictly corporate form of activity. Our counsel has in his kindly way had to reprove me once or twice for erring from the strict path laid down by the By-Laws. He has been very sweet tempered and patient with me and I have tried to bear with him as patiently as I could. So here we are in friendly contact once again. He has been a friend without whom we could hardly have progressed; our thanks are due to him.

The same thing is true of our Treasurer, Mr. Lewis Latham Clarke, who in his busy hours has given thought to things that he hadn't time to think of. Our committees have served with faithfulness and care. The chairman of the Membership Committee, Dr. C. Stuart Gager, will speak to you a little as far as he has yet determined in his own mind and in the minds of his Committee as to the qualification for membership in this body, because the Committee is inclined to be increasingly particular on that subject.

However, I must not forget, in the thought of doing justice to whom justice is due, to speak of the continued faithful work of our Secretary, Miss Hahn, throughout the year. Let me speak particularly of something about that young lady that I only recently discovered but which you and I who benefit so much by her unselfish work, I am sure, will be interested to know. In our Secretary we have a young woman in whose veins flows the blood of the family which gave two Presidents of the United States. Miss Hahn is a direct descendant of Samuel Adams and the Adams family has been carried down nearly to the present day in her kindred. I learned this only by accident and I am pleased and proud to know that we have such good American blood in our office. She has been faithful and loyal in the highest degree and such as one would expect from the New England blood which she so well exemplifies in her work. With that I shall for the time defer further remarks and ask our Treasurer if he is ready to report.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The substance of Mr. Clarke's report, as Treasurer, is as follows:

Balance in the bank as of January 15, 1927.	\$ 516.38
Receipts	7,773.30

Total Cash available.....	\$8,289.68
Disbursements	6,349.95

Balance of Cash on hand as of January 14, 1928	\$1,939.73
--	------------

Investment: 35 Shares, Otis Elevator Company pfd. at 6%,

40 Shares, Long Island Lighting Com-
pany at 7% pfd..... \$8,190.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS LATHAM CLARKE,
Treasurer.

Mr. Redfield: Unless there is some objection the Chair will assume that the Treasurer's report is approved and placed on file. May I understand from Dr. Kunz, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, that this report of the Treasurer has been duly audited and is approved by them?

Dr. Kunz: That is correct.

(Note: By special arrangement, the accounts of the National Institute of Social Sciences will hereafter be audited by the well-known firm of Patterson, Teele and Dennis, Accountants and Auditors, of New York City.)

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Dr. C. Stuart Gager: The Membership Committee doesn't know whether it can show a credit balance or not. The Committee has held, since the last Annual Meeting, seven meetings. This is a comparatively new Committee and every one of these meetings has served to emphasize in our own minds that the task of a Membership Committee is not only important but difficult. We have endeavored to act upon every name submitted to us in the light of a strict interpretation of that section of the By-Laws which states that "Qualification for membership shall be notable achievement in the field of Social Science, or services performed for the benefit of mankind." We soon began to realize, however, as names were presented for consideration that there are a large number of people in the world, very estimable in themselves, and whose work is of outstanding merit and which would entitle them to election in perhaps half a dozen or more honorary societies such as this, but not in the National Institute of Social Sciences, because by no most liberal interpretation of that clause of the By-Laws could this work be recognized as having outstanding social importance or being beneficial to society.

I suppose no one would for a moment raise any question that the man who invented printing had rendered an outstanding

service to Society, and, if he were now alive, we should give him a unanimous vote for election, but it might not be quite so easy to decide, or in fact, it might be quite easy to decide, according to which angle you view the matter from, whether a man who is a successful manufacturer of printing presses and has nothing else to his credit except that he has succeeded in that business, would be entitled to election to membership in this organization. I will not multiply examples, but that is the kind of question which comes before us continually. I only wish to emphasize once more that we have tried in passing upon these names to keep in view the fact that the work, however estimable it may be, however important or fine, must have this characteristic of being of outstanding social importance and of service to humanity.

In the light of that guidance we have received thirty-seven acceptances of new members during the year. There have been twenty resignations during 1927 and twenty are deceased so there is really a net loss of membership. The total membership of the Society today is 780.

At a meeting of the Council of the Institute, held on November 7, 1927, at the office of the Corporation, on Motion, the recommendation of the Membership Committee to the Executive Committee that the Reverend Charles P. Fagnani, D.D., be elected to Honorary Membership on the basis of public service rendered, was approved unanimously. Dr. Fagnani, having been so informed by the President, accepted Honorary Membership.

Mr. President, I have to present, in addition to this report of the work of the Committee, the following resolutions:

Whereas, the National Institute of Social Sciences has learned with sorrow of the death, since its last Annual Meeting (February 4, 1927), of twenty members, namely:

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

JOSEPH G. BROWN, RALEIGH, N.C.

HELM BRUCE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. H. HOLBROOK CURTIS, N. Y. CITY (HONORARY LIFE MEMBER)

MRS. THOMAS EMERY, LL.D., CINCINNATI, O. (LIFE MEMBER)

E. H. GARY, LL.D., N. Y. CITY (LIFE MEMBER)

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, N. Y. CITY (GOLD MEDALIST, 1914)

ALEXANDER C. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

WALTER B. JAMES, M.D., N. Y. CITY

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, LL.D., CHICAGO, ILL. (GOLD MEDALIST, 1920)

FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLARENCE D. KINGSLEY, CHICAGO, ILL.

HART LYMAN, N. Y. CITY

IRA A. PLACE, N. Y. CITY

THOMAS W. SALMON, M.D., N. Y. CITY (MEDALIST, 1918)

J. LOUIS SCHAEFER, N. Y. CITY

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, BALTIMORE, MD.

HARRIS WHITEMORE, NAUGATUCK, CONN.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D., N. Y. CITY

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, LL.D., MANILA, P.I.

Resolved, that the Institute wishes to give public expression of its deep sense of loss in the passing of these members, whose lives were conspicuous for outstanding social service, and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Institute be requested to convey to the family of each the sincere sympathy of the Institute and renewed expression of its appreciation of their valuable services to mankind.

Mr. President, I have the honor to move the adoption of these resolutions.

Seconded by Reuben Leslie Maynard, LL.B., and unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President Redfield: Our vice-president, Dr. Talcott Williams, was a dear and valued member of this Institute and his loss is a very sad one to us. We now come to the report of the Executive Committee which gives me an opportunity to speak a few words on the present and future work of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

We have, ladies and gentlemen, our own Federal charter; we have a corporate organization; we have a body of members extending all over the United States, I think in forty states,

and some abroad. What shall we do with the power which is thus committed to us? It has not been altogether easy to answer that question, because we were face to face at once with the question what funds were available for our work. These, while sufficient for our present purposes, are too limited for any very large development of the work of the Institute.

Singularly enough a suggestion arising from within the membership itself has in one way answered that question and perhaps pointed the way to something more. That arose in considering the body of our membership which lies remote from the city, and in seeking how we were to bring them into service, into contact with us and make them definitely contribute something to our work. So quietly out of the membership itself has arisen an answer and the extent to which it has gone, I think, may surprise you. It takes the form of representation by our delegates who may live near the place of meeting of any large convention or gathering of any kind on any important phase of social service. We tried it out almost, one may say, by accident and found that our members were not only quite willing but eager to go. Little by little it developed into a more formal character until now we have an engraved certificate of delegate's authority which we send formally to the members who represent us at these various gatherings. The best way in which I can tell you what has happened is to read you the names of the meetings attended and the persons who have represented us at these places.*

(1927)

1. National Conference on the Drama, Yale University.
Delegates: Irving Fisher, Ph.D.
William Lyon Phelps, Litt.D.
2. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Delegate: Theodore J. Grayson, University of Pennsylvania.
3. Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, San Francisco, Cal.
Delegate: Mrs. Job E. Hedges.
4. Child Health Congress, Washington, D. C.
Delegate: Eleanor C. Kemp, Pd.D.

* For complete list and reports of Conferences, see pages 72-103.

5. Inauguration of Herbert John Burgstahler, as President,
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia.
Delegate: Edward Bartow, Ph.D., State University of
Iowa.
 6. Institute of International Relations, Riverside, California.
Delegate: Rufus B. von KleinSmid, LL.D., President,
University of Southern California.
 7. National Municipal League, New York City.
Delegate: William Hosea Ballou, Sc.D., Litt.D.
- (1928)
8. Pan American Conference, Havana, Cuba.
(Report by Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, Stanford
University.)
 9. Citizens Conference on Community Responsibility for
Human Welfare, Washington, D. C.
Delegates: George A. Hastings
Ernest P. Bicknell, LL.D.
 10. New York Health Conference, N. Y. City.
Delegate: John A. Kingsbury.

In all of these cases there has been given not only a formal authority to represent us, but a report is made to us by each delegate which appears in our annual yearbook. There seems to be almost no limit to the possibilities in this direction. Our members seem eager to go. Mr. Lewis Latham Clarke has also volunteered to represent us in Europe this summer in anything that comes within his possible reach. I venture to hope that we are opening a new chapter here whereby it may be conceived that our annual yearbook containing reports of conferences of this kind, which you see have extended from the Pacific Ocean to Europe, may possibly become a gathering place in which we may for the first time provide something in the way of a conspectus of the work that is being done by the wide variety of organizations dealing with social service. This has not grown up in a sense artificially as promoted. It seems to have come naturally out of the air. Our members have volunteered and now we have literally been led into the preparation of a formal engraved certificate, because there were so many required that it became necessary and dignified to provide that.

That, you see, is a new sphere entered wholly within the last twelve or fifteen months. All that I have read to you took

place since the first of January, 1927, and they already project themselves into the future. That, I am hopeful, we may largely continue. Yet it does not seem to me to be sufficient. Suggestions have been made as to our giving a lesser recognition of merit than the somewhat advanced standard which we require for our Gold Medals every year, and other suggestions have been made. So, I venture to think as the year passes we shall be able not only to continue all that we have ever done, but to study other means of recognition of social service in a way that will make us more and more helpful.

Now and here it occurs to me to suggest something which has come up in our various talks as we have met one another during the year; I would like now to put it on record. We should like to be able to provide, if we had the means, fellowships of some kind for young men and young women seeking to enter and to pursue a life of social service, some kind of a fellowship which would enable them, whether by travel or by study or in whatever way the necessity may arise to them, to fit themselves properly for a life of social service. I make the suggestion as one of those things which I am hopeful may be a seed sown on fertile ground. It would certainly give us great cause for pride if we had a number of young people under our auspices being trained to act along the lines of the widest possible social service. For whatever that may be worth, I suggest it to you, and will add that we may be assured, I think, that the committees of the Institute will consider this subject as perhaps other than their necessary routine work, as perhaps, the single thing of greatest importance in the near horizon of the Institute.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Dr. Henry Harper Benedict: In presenting the report, which is brief and very simple, I may say that the members present, if they are familiar with the officers who have served in the past, will see that the Committee on Nominations has no prejudice against a third term and I might say here that I have often thought that if we could have the right kind of a President I would like to have him continue on. I hope some of you agree with me about what is the right kind of a President.

I have the honor to report, that at a duly called meeting of

the Nominating Committee of the National Institute of Social Sciences, held at the principal office of the Corporation, at No. 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, on January 24, 1928, at 4.30 p.m., the following candidates for election to the respective offices, at the Annual Meeting thereof, to be held on the evening of February 7th, 1928, were duly nominated, to wit:

President

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents

JAMES M. BECK, LL.D.

HENRY HARPER BENEDICT, LL.D.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE, L.H.M.

CHAS. B. DAVENPORT, PH.D.

JOHN W. DAVIS, LL.D.

WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, LL.D., D.D.

JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D.

IRVING FISHER, PH.D.

C. STUART GAGER, Ph.D., Sc.D., Pd.D.

MADISON GRANT, LL.B.

MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN, L.H.M.

MRS. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK

CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL.D.

MRS. H. HARTLEY JENKINS, L.H.M., A.M.

EMORY R. JOHNSON, PH.D.

GEORGE F. KUNZ, Sc.D.

MRS. VALERIA LANGELOTH

CHESTER S. LORD, LL.D.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, LL.B.

MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, LL.D.

MICHAEL I. PUPIN, LL.D.

ELIHU ROOT, LL.D.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, LL.D.

DANIEL WILLARD, LL.D.

Treasurer

LEWIS LATHAM CLARKE

Secretary

MISS ROSINA HAHN

On motion of Reuben Leslie Maynard, LL.B., seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot in favor of the election of all of the persons reported as nominated by the Nominating Committee.

President Redfield: I feel bound to say to you in accepting this duty or privilege that pressure upon my time is such, the duty I owe to others is such that it will hardly be possible for me to continue longer than this one year. I hope I may be able to serve that through but further than that I do not think I can go. I say that because I feel that you ought to be advised in advance not of my will, not of my desire, but because the affairs of this life are very pressing. If they were my own solely, that would not matter so much, but they are the affairs of others for which I am more or less accountable and that must be my outlook.

Is there any unfinished business? The Chair has none to offer.

G. Alfred Lawrence, M.D.: I would like to make a suggestion. Perhaps it would be helpful to the Membership Committee, of which Dr. Gager is Chairman, to know what the sentiment of our Institute might be in regard to forming a junior membership. In other words, our constitution provides that our membership must consist of those who have rendered outstanding service in social science. There are a great many young men and women who desire to render social service and are doing it maybe in a more humble way. Take the Junior League, for instance. There are many young women in that. There are other organizations in which young men and women have a distinct aptitude and a distinct desire to render social service. We have sustained a loss (3) this year in our membership. We might build up a junior membership, in that way, of young men and women and by encouraging them to render social service they could become extremely valuable members, not only of this organization, but of society as well. It would seem to me there is an opportunity for us to render social service ourselves; that is, in developing people who have tendencies or aptitudes along that line. I think it might be helpful to have an expression of opinion that we, as members of the Membership Committee, might consider in our activities in the future.

I will not make a motion to that effect unless you wish me to. It would require an amendment to our constitution, I think, at least as a membership requirement, but it is a matter that I think might appropriately be brought before the Society.

President Redfield: Would it be satisfactory to you, Dr. Lawrence, if the matter is brought before the Membership Committee in such a way that their action, if any, can be brought before the entire membership of the Institute?

Dr. Lawrence: Certainly. I had only in mind that we might obtain an expression of opinion from members of the organization present at this Annual Meeting which would guide us somewhat in our discussion of the matter.

Mr. Maynard: Mr. Chairman, I think it is provided in the By-Laws, that recommendations which the various committees may desire to make can be submitted at the meetings of the Council of the Society, and this includes recommendations in respect of desired Committee rules as well as suggestions in respect of Committee work, and I should think that would be the proper way to present this matter to the Society: *first*, to the *Executive* Committee of the Council which could then report back to the membership at the Annual Meeting.

It is, of course, unfortunate that there should be a decrease in our membership. We need all of the funds that can be properly acquired for our work and the loss of a member means a decrease in our income. But, in connection with the work which our President has outlined tonight, it seems to me that without very much effort a large increase in our membership, consisting of the kind of men and women which we desire to have elected, is bound to follow. Sending accredited delegates to the various meetings of other societies engaged in social service work is bound to develop an additional membership. Every time we send a delegate properly accredited to one of these organization meetings, we have someone on the spot who could, in the interest of the Society, find there present possible applicants for membership who would make for the strength of this organization if their names were added to our roster. I think in this way we are likely shortly to find a considerable increase in our membership of the grade so greatly desired.

Along the line that has just been suggested, we have the statement of our President in respect of founding fellowships intended to further the training of young men and women for doing the work which we desire to have accomplished. Of course, back of this statement of our President, you recognize

the necessity for securing funds to take care of such young men and women. With those funds forthcoming, and we are hopeful that they will come, if we retain the leadership that we have had for a couple of years, we shall find the funds just as soon as we have a declaration from our leader, as to how those funds are to be used, in the preparation of men and women to go forth and do the work which, unfortunately, the leaders of the organization cannot find time themselves to do.

I think you all recognize the very great service which has been rendered to this organization by the President whom we have this night re-elected. His "does not choose to serve" has not yet been declared, and we must be careful during the current year, to so help, aid and assist him in the work of this organization that he will find the demands upon his time and talents very much lessened. That will give him time for meditation, and the result of such thinking as our President has heretofore found time to do, has been told to you tonight in a way that reveals how greatly this organization has thereby been benefitted. The standard of the Institute has been far advanced. It can go still farther, ladies and gentlemen, and the funds that are necessary, I verily believe, will come in due season, by reason of the work which the officers are doing.

Mr. Redfield: The matter of the junior membership will be brought before the Council of the Institute at their first meeting and will be duly considered there.

Is there any new business anyone desires to bring up? The Chair hears none and if not, I think this is the time when a motion is in order to thank Mrs. Valeria Langeloth for her very cordial and generous entertainment of us this evening. The Chair assumes that the entire membership moves it, seconds it and that everybody votes "aye."

We have a very great treat before us. It has been a matter of particular joy to me to have—I don't know just what English word to use—obtained, caught, gathered, secured, or otherwise brought hither a very distinguished woman whom I am about to introduce to you for a few brief words, not because we wouldn't like to have many long words, but because it wouldn't be quite fair to her to ask that of her tonight. Señora Isabel de Palencia is one of the foremost women of Spain, a novelist of distinction, a writer of ability and power in other directions and

the representative in Spain of the international Society of Woman Geographers. She has but just returned on a visit to this country. I know we were trying to capture her while at sea by radio. I am not perfectly certain whether we succeeded in that or not. In any event, Señora de Palencia is here and will now speak to us.

(Señora de Palencia's address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 12-14.)

Mr. Redfield: I am a little bit uncertain just how I should introduce the next speaker. Whether I should speak of the gifted woman who has done so much for dramatic art—that would be true; whether I should speak of the girl of splendid courage who has faced the uncertainties and the darknesses of economic struggle with a courage as fine as her own sweet character—that is true, too; whether I should speak of the fine professional attainments—that is true, also; whether I should speak of the honored and valued personal friend—that would also be true. I might speak of our own fellow-member and that would be true, too. All those things being true, and more, what remains for a poor President to do but simply ask my friend, the very distinguished actress, Miss Eva LeGallienne, to talk to us to her heart's content.

(Miss LeGallienne's address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 15-19.)

Mr. Redfield: I think I am justified in my introduction. Without in the least diminishing what Miss LeGallienne said about Señora de Palencia's English, I think she speaks pretty good English herself. It is a fine work that not only she but those who are with her are doing, a fine struggle upward, and I know perfectly well despite her modesty and her assertion of the joy it gives her, although that is true, they have passed through deep waters and nothing but fine courage and faith have brought them through.

And now I am going to ask my friend, Reverend George Reid Andrews, to speak for an organization of which I am myself a member, which has this about it: that in it Jew, Protestant and Catholic meet on absolutely equal terms and with equal weight. In a somewhat long connection with it, I have never heard a note of failure to be unanimous in spirit and in

purpose. I will say just this much for the organization which Mr. Andrews does represent so well and of which he is the active director: No word to my knowledge has ever been spoken by it in detraction either of any theater or any play, but it does seek definitely and directly to promote the good and is having a marked effect in that way. I am very happy to see at the back of my own church every Sunday morning the cards of recommendation of plays and pictures that come weekly from the Church and Drama Association.

(Mr. Andrews' address is printed as a principal paper of this volume on pages 20-24.)

Mr. Redfield: Ladies and Gentlemen: A few evenings ago, we found ourselves at the same table at dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hadden, and Mrs. Hadden who is a member of this organization, said in the course of the table conversation, something that seemed to me of such weight that I then and there ventured, trespassed perhaps, upon your authority to ask her to come here tonight and tell briefly what she said to us that evening. She shall speak for herself but it seemed to me then to be a matter of such social weight and importance that this organization ought to have it on its record and ought to hear it face to face.

REMARKS BY MRS. ALEXANDER HADDEN

Mr. President and Fellow-Members: I appreciate this opportunity of telling you a few of the difficulties which our young girls face today in this great city of New York and of asking you to help them find the way. Many girls with a flare for adventure or belief in their artistic ability run away from home to go on the stage or into the movies or to discover the real Prince Charming. One adolescent who had been living in a world of dreams left this little note: "Goodbye mother, I'm going to marry Lindbergh." Another wrote: "Goodbye mother. When I'm a great success on the stage I'll send back all the nickels and dimes you gave me for carfares and spending money last year." A third note read: "Goodbye, father, I'm going to commit suicide. Please don't worry." Betty said that her father had died in Nevada; that she had come East on his insurance money, and that she was seeking work as a model. Later that same day,

in response to our telegram, an anxious father from New Jersey came to the Girls' Service League to take home his adventurous thirteen-year-old daughter. These are a few of the 4,600 girls who come to the Girls' Service League at 138 East 19th Street each year in need of understanding and guidance.

Many girls come in search of work when they are laid off from stores and factories in New York City, when cotton mills close down in Massachusetts, or when men from the coal mines in Pennsylvania are on strike. They declare that if they cannot get work the babies at home will starve. Families just above the poverty line will sink below if the girl of sixteen fails to bring in her twelve dollar a week wage. She cannot take a ten dollar job in a dressmaking shop, with opportunity to learn a trade, if by packing biscuits or candy she can earn twelve dollars a week. "I must get money for the gas bill," she urges, or "You see, the rent just has to be paid."

Never during the last seven years has it been as difficult as during the month of January, 1928, to find work for our girls. In addition to those usually dismissed from department stores after the Christmas holidays, large numbers were discharged from stores, factories, offices and all kinds of work-shops. Always the youngest and least efficient are the first to go. As a result they crowd the free Employment Exchange of the Girls' Service League, sixty, eighty, or even ninety in a single morning, willing to take "just anything." Possibly only ten or twelve can be placed satisfactorily in one day,—those who are most skilled or in most urgent need of a job. What can we do for the others?

For a few we can provide special training or scholarships for short courses in filing, comptometer operating, billing, book-binding, or lamp-shade making. Several in great need of a rest are sent to the country or a convalescent home for two or four weeks. A limited number in desperate need must be tided over by resort to a loan fund. Domestic service offers a way out for girls with some adaptability for it, even though they are untrained and have worked previously only in stores or factories. A short course in scientific housekeeping at the Girls' Service League helps to prepare them for work in families. The League places many girls eager for further education, in "opportunity homes," where they do housework or care for children for a definite number of hours each day, and in return receive board

and room and a small wage. It is a big problem to adjust the individual girl with ambition but without skill, to help her to secure training to become a more efficient worker and to find work which will yield her real satisfaction.

As far as possible, every girl who comes to the Girls' Service League is given a psychological and a vocational test. This enables us to know her abilities, her limitations, and her aptitudes for work. Of the 3,173 who sought vocational advice at the Girls' Service League last year, 1,437 were placed satisfactorily at work by the employment secretaries. But wages were very low. Fifty-three per cent of these sixteen- and seventeen-year-old girls received fourteen dollars a week or less—many only ten or twelve dollars. In contrast to these low wages are the high earnings in questionable places of work. Dance halls engage attractive girls as "instructresses" with little ability at dancing and no qualifications as teachers, to supply dancing partners for men. The girls receive four or five cents out of each ten cent pair for a single dance, and occasionally six cents if they work Saturdays and Sundays. But dangers lurk in these halls, and even though girls may earn five or six dollars a night by dancing 100 or 120 times, the income is irregular and the work is dangerous.

The League provides temporary shelter for runaway, stranded and unadjusted girls. What would you do with a girl of sixteen whom you met on the street tonight, who had no place to go, who had no money in her little worn pocket-book, who didn't know what to do or which way to turn? Please remember that there is always a place at 138 East 19th Street—the Girls' Service Club, where she can find free shelter and food, understanding and friendship. Many girls are referred by other girls or social organizations, because they know that they will get a job, if it is a possible thing, and because we do the best we can to adjust girls at work and give them a chance.

When three young girls applied for work at a department store one morning and were told it had no need for workers, the employment manager observed their keen disappointment and distress. Their last hope had vanished. Remembering that he had heard a friend speak of the Girls' Service Club, he asked her to come to the store at the noon hour. She talked with the girls and brought them down to the Club. There we learned they had spent nearly all their money for a furnished room,

that they were afraid of the manager of the rooming house who had made improper proposals to them and they had no money to go elsewhere. We also discovered that they were runaways from their homes in Massachusetts and that they were glad to return.

At ten o'clock one night a Club member of sixteen came to the Club bringing a girl of the same age, saying that she found her searching in vain for her aunt in the tenement house and with no place to spend the night. In order to free herself from the beatings of her father, Angelina had drawn her wages from the skate factory where she worked in a Connecticut town, and spent the money for her ticket to New York. When she discovered that her aunt had moved to an unknown address, she did not know what to do.

Another Club member brought Marie who had applied for work in the book store where she was employed. "I didn't think she was very safe with only eleven cents in her pocket-book, and so I brought her here," said the Club member. Marie had taken money given her by her mother for tuition at college and had come to New York to make her way. She had failed in her effort to find work. "When I get through school I'm going to be married anyway, so what's the use of finishing?" questioned Marie. Her mother came from Pennsylvania, rejoiced to find her child and determined to deal more wisely with her.

At the Club each girl has her own single room and a clean, white bed. One girl marvelled at it, and said, "At my home I have to get up each morning at four o'clock, so that my brother who works all night can have a chance to go to sleep. You see, we haven't enough beds to go around."

During the last twenty years, the Girls' Service Club has sheltered over 6,000 girls. We are pressed now for space, and we must have room for twenty-five more girls at a time, so that they can stay longer until we adjust them satisfactorily at work and can find other boarding places for them. The housing of girls in New York City is a real problem. There are not enough suitable places for young people where they can live on their small wages. The family or a boarding home or an organization must subsidize them for a time until they can earn more. The girl who is earning ten or twelve dollars a week and who has to pay seven or eight dollars for her board finds it almost im-

possible to get along in New York. Yet there are very few places where she can live for less.

Each girl needs understanding of her problems, her personality, herself. This can be supplied best by one who is able to win her confidence and her friendship. The woman physician who is also a psychiatrist discovers her physical and mental needs, and helps to carry out a plan of treatment. For fourteen years the Girls' Service League has employed psychiatrists to aid in understanding the problems of adolescent girls and help in their solution. For seven years it has given psychiatric service to the New York City high schools.

Hillcrest Farm, in the foothills of the Berkshires, supplies not only training for six months or a year in household and out-of-door work, but appreciation of all living and growing things, of sunsets and mountains and starry skies. It teaches girls to live and work with others; it helps them to overcome difficult traits of personality and character.

To understand and guide girls there is urgent need of more splendid leaders able to grip the imaginations of youth and to be friends with youth.

I am delighted with the suggestion of your President tonight that fellowships be given through this organization. How wonderful it would be if your first fellow might be a trained research worker who would investigate this difficult problem of training, placement, and wages for young people! Meanwhile, some of us have to feed and care for these girls and give them the best chance at work, and help them to realize their best.

Mr. Redfield: And that, Ladies and Gentlemen, concludes the business and the intellectual part of the evening. Yet a delightful part remains out yonder and so without motion to that effect, I will declare the Annual Meeting adjourned.

(Following adjournment, the members and guests enjoyed a delightful collation through the courtesy of Mrs. Valeria Langeloth.)

MEETING OF THE MEDAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Medal Committee was held on March 14, 1928, at the principal office of the corporation, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, pursuant to prior notice, to pass upon

the merits of applications for honor medals of the Institute to be conferred on May 3, 1928, at the Annual Dinner of the Institute. Michael I. Pupin, Sc.D., LL.D., chairman of the Medal Committee, was in the Chair. After careful consideration the Medal Committee unanimously selected the following persons to receive the Gold Medal of the Institute:

Liberty Hyde Bailey, Litt.D., LL.D., in recognition of distinguished social service in the study and solution of the human and scientific problem relating to rural life in America.

Robert W. de Forest, LL.D., for distinguished social service in promoting and maintaining high artistic standards, in developing opportunities for culture and exhibiting a high standard of citizenship.

* John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not only for widespread gifts along lines of public service, but also for the promotion of high standards of business conduct.

Willis Rodney Whitney, Sc.D., Ph.D., in recognition of distinguished social service in promoting and leading electrical research with its far-reaching favorable reaction upon human progress.

At a meeting of the Council held on November 7, 1927, the President was authorized to prepare a Minute to be sent to the families of the late Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, the late Elbert H. Gary, LL.D., the late Mrs. Thomas Emery, the late Mr. Hart Lyman, the late General Leonard Wood and the late Thomas W. Salmon, M.D.

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis. She was generous in her support of the Institute, founded by her distinguished husband and took an active interest in its program. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mrs. Curtis, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the Institute."

* Owing to his enforced absence from New York on the occasion of the Annual Dinner on May 3, 1928, the award of the Gold Medal to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was not made.

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Elbert H. Gary, LL.D. As a life member of the Institute, he was generous in his support of the Institute and took an active interest in its program. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Gary, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. Thomas Emery. She was generous in her support of the Institute and took an active interest in its program. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mrs. Emery, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Hart Lyman. His unusual attainments in the field of Journalism were widely recognized by the reading public. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Lyman, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Thomas W. Salmon, M.D. His distinguished services in the field of psychiatry were invaluable to his fellow-man. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. Salmon, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, General Leonard Wood. The outstanding services rendered by General Wood on behalf of the Nation were of inestimable value. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late General Wood, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

A letter written on behalf of Mrs. Thomas Emery's sister, dated January 24, 1928, reads:

"I acknowledge receipt of the beautiful testimonial, and wish I could adequately express our appreciation. One of the satisfactions of Mrs. Emery's life was the contacts brought by her interest in such organizations as yours."

Other acknowledgments were received from Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, the family of Mr. Hart Lyman, Mrs. Thomas W. Salmon and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

Further expressions of sympathy to the families of other deceased members whose names appear on pages 47-48, are given below:

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Charles Sumner Bird, whose notable social services were of inestimable value to his fellow-man. By special Resolution of the Council this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Bird, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Joseph G. Brown, whose outstanding services in his special field of activity were of far-reaching value to his

fellow-man. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Brown, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Helm Bruce. He was generous in his support of the Institute and took an active interest in its activities. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Bruce, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the Institute."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their distinguished fellow-member and gold medalist, Major-General George W. Goethals. The outstanding services rendered by General Goethals on behalf of the Nation in his special field of activity, were of inestimable value. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late General Goethals, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Alexander C. Humphreys, LL.D., whose outstanding services in his special field of activity were of inestimable value to his fellow-man. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. Humphreys, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their

fellow-member, Walter B. James, M.D., whose eminent services in the field of Medicine were of far-reaching recognized value. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. James, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their distinguished fellow-member and gold medalist, Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. In the field of Education, his unusual attainments brought wide recognition. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. Judson, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Clarence D. Kingsley, whose notable services rendered in his special field of activity were of great value. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Kingsley, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the Institute."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Frederick J. Kingsbury. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Kingsbury, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their

fellow-member, Ira A. Place, whose outstanding services in his special field of activity were of inestimable value. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Place, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, J. Louis Schaefer. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Schaefer, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, S. Davies Warfield, whose valuable services in his special field of activity were of unusual worth. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Warfield, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the Institute."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, Harris Whittemore. He was generous in his support of the Institute and took an active interest in its program. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Mr. Whittemore, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

MINUTE

"The officers and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences have learned with deep regret of the death of their distinguished fellow-member, Talcott Williams, LL.D. As a

vice-president of the Institute and officer of the American Social Science Association, Dr. Williams took an active interest in the programs of both societies. By special Resolution of the Council, this Minute, expressive of their sympathy with the family and friends of the late Dr. Williams, was unanimously adopted and will be made a portion of the permanent records of the National Institute of Social Sciences."

Acknowledgments were received from Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, Mr. Oliver B. James and Mrs. Ira A. Place. A letter, dated June 14th, 1928, from the son of the late Major-General George W. Goethals to the Secretary of the Institute, reads:

My dear Miss Hahn:

In behalf of the family of General George W. Goethals, I wish to convey to you our deep appreciation both for the tribute paid my father's memory through the special Resolution of the Council and for your kindness in transmitting a copy of the Minute. Your organization will doubtless be interested to know that of all the honors which my father received, he valued none more highly than the Gold Medal of your Institute. This medal along with others he received is now on permanent exhibition in the Ordnance Museum of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) George W. Goethals

The Gold Badge of Membership, designed by Miss Malvina Hoffman, as described in the Constitution, Article V., with the member's name inscribed thereon, may be obtained from the Secretary, 280 Madison Avenue, New York, cost of which is Twenty-five Dollars.

BOOKS BY OUR MEMBERS

The following books generously contributed by members of the National Institute of Social Sciences are now in the library and available for examination to any members who call. The Institute would appreciate additional autographed books from the members whose works are not yet represented, or reference to such articles by our members in standard magazines:

NAME OF BOOK	AUTHOR
In Darkest Africa,	Carl Akeley
Virginia,	Edwin A. Alderman, LL.D.
Woodrow Wilson, Memorial Address,	" " " "
Essays and Miscellanies,	Joseph S. Auerbach
The Cancer Problem,	William Seaman Bainbridge, M.D.
Of Himself and Other Things,	James H. Baker
The Æneid of Virgil,	H. H. Ballard
Yellow Clover,	Katherine Lee Bates, Litt.D.
A Mind that Found Itself,	Clifford W. Beers
Rainbow Bridge,	Charles L. Bernheimer
Americanization of Edward Bok,	Edward Bok, LL.D.
Twice Thirty,	" " " "
Growing Up With a City,	Louise DeKoven Bowen
Psychological Education,	J. V. Breitwieser, Ph.D.
The Making of Our Middle Schools	Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D.
Handbook English Composition,	Luella Clay Carson, LL.D.
Tropical Cyclones,	Isaac M. Cline, M.D.
Floods in the Lower Mississippi,	" " " "
Law and Order in Industry,	Julius Henry Cohen
An American Labor Policy,	" " " "
The Law:-Business or Profession?	" " " "
Commercial Arbitration and The Law,	" " " "
White House Gossip,	Edna M. Colman
Seventy-Five Years of White House Gossip,	" " " "
Physical Exercise for Daily Use,	C. Ward Crampton, M.D.
Pedagogy of Physical Training,	" " " "
Hygiene of the Worker,	" " " "
A Bipolar Theory of Living Processes,	George W. Crile, M.D.
Pierre Curie,	Marie Curie (Medalist)
Health and Efficiency,	Thomas Darlington, M.D., Litt.D.
Verses by the Way,	Bishop Jas. Henry Darlington
The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia,	Alfred L. P. Dennis, Ph.D.
How To Live,	Irving Fisher & Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.
How to Make the Periodic Health Examination,	Eugene Lyman Fisk & J. R. Crawford, M.D.
Health Rebuilding and Life Extension,	Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.
The Romance of Business,	W. Cameron Forbes, LL.D.
As To Polo,	" " " "
A Pilgrimage to Palestine,	Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.
A Popular Encyclopedia of Health,	Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D. & D. B. Armstrong, M.D.
The Margin of Happiness,	Thetta Quay Franks
Efficiency in the Household,	" " " "
General Botany,	C. Stuart Gager, Sc.D., Ph.D., Pd.D.
Fundamentals of Botany,	" " " "
Thy Son Liveth,	Grace Geldert
John of Joy,	" " " "
The Pipes of Clovis,	" " " "
The Passing of the Great Race,	Madison Grant
The Napoleon of the Pacific,	Herbert H. Gowen, D.D.
Mountain Peaks in the Life of Our Lord,	Wm. Bancroft Hill, D.D.
The Tales of Hoffman,	Frank S. Hoffman, LL.D.

NAME OF BOOK	AUTHOR
The Light which Cannot Fail,	Winifred Holt
Black Butterflies,	Elizabeth Jordan
Miss Blake's Husband,	" "
The Blue Circle,	" "
Of Many Things,	Otto H. Kahn, LL.D.
Papers and Addresses,	W. W. Keen, M.D.
Everlasting Life,	" " "
I Believe in God and in Evolution,	" " "
Railway Misrule,	Edward D. Kenna
The Human Machine,	Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D., LL.D.
The Fundamentals of Business Ethics,	
The Art of Acting,	Everett W. Lord
South America,	F. F. Mackay
The Soul of the Surgeon,	Franklin H. Martin, M.D.
The Story of an Epoch-Making Movement,	Rudolph Matas, M.D.
Impressions of Great Naturalists,	Maud Nathan
The War Garden Victorious,	Henry Fairfield Osborn, LL.D.
School Book of Forestry,	Chas. Lathrop Pack, LL.D.
The Fool,	" "
The Enemy,	Channing Pollock
The New Reformation,	" "
Dependent America,	Michael I. Pupin, Sc.D., LL.D.
With Congress and Cabinet,	William C. Redfield, LL.D.
Outlines of Evidence,	" " "
Law of Contract,	William P. Richardson, LL.D.
Outlines of Bills and Notes,	" " " "
Outlines of Bailments and Carriers,	" " " "
Chinese Lanterns,	Grace Thompson Seton
The Story of a Pioneer,	Anna Howard Shaw, D.D.
The Underground Railroad,	Wilbur H. Siebert, M.A.
Mad Folk of the Theatre,	Otis Skinner, M.A.
Midsummer Motoring,	DeCourcy W. Thom
A Brief History of Panics in the United States, Translation by,	" " "
The Ministry,	Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.
Human Australasia,	" " " "
What Education Has the Most Worth?	" " " "
The Training of Men,	" " " "
The American Colleges and Universities in the Great War,	" " " "
Octavia,	Seymour van Santvoord
St. Francis of Assisi,	" " "
The House of Caesar and the Imperial Disease,	" " "
Cruising Cross Country,	John van Schaick, Jr., D.D.
The Little Corner Never Conquered,	" " " "
Cruising Around a Changing World,	" " " "
The House on Henry Street,	Lillian D. Wald, LL.D.
Narcissus and Other Poems,	Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff
Quiet Waters,	" " "
The Newspaper Man,	Talcott Williams, LL.D.
Diplomatic Episodes in Mexico, Belgium and Chili,	Henry Lane Wilson, LL.D.

SPECIAL GIFTS

Prominent Men I Have Met; Dr. William Trelease (Sketch) Yearbook, 1928, American College of Surgeons, The Science of Society, 4-vols., (Sumner and Keller) Why Men Fail,	L. H. Pammel Franklin H. Martin, M.D., LL.D. Mrs. H. H. Jenkins (Fishbein and White) Marie M. Meloney
--	---

Through the courtesy of the National Conference Board, we have received a set of their valuable papers which are available for the use of our members.

REPRESENTATION BY DELEGATES AT NOTABLE CONFERENCES

The National Institute of Social Sciences since 1926 has given special attention to its attendance through authorized delegates on the occasion of gatherings,—abroad and in this country,—of important organizations engaged in the promotion of social science or in the recognition of distinguished social service. Reports submitted by the delegate or delegates representing this Institute at notable Conferences appear in this volume:

- (1) Inauguration of Herbert John Bergstahler as President of Cornell College.
- (2) Institute of International Relations, Riverside, Cal.
- (3) National Child Welfare Association, New York City.
- (4) National Municipal League, New York City.
- (5) Citizens' Conference on Community Responsibility for Human Welfare, Washington, D. C.
- (6) New York Health Conference, New York City.
- (7) Progressive Education Association, New York City.
- (8) The Academy of Political Science, New York City.
- (9) Annual Educational Conference, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
- (10) American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (11) National Conference of Social Work, Memphis, Tenn.
- (12) American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (13) National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, New Orleans, La.
- (14) Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass.
- (15) International Congress of Americanists, New York City.
- (16) International Conference Social Work, Paris, France.
- (17) Dedication of the American Engineer's Gift to the Library of Louvain in Belgium.
- (18) General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In addition to the above, the Institute was represented informally at the Pan American Conference, Havana, Cuba, by Ray Lyman Wilbur, LL.D., President of Stanford University.

INAUGURATION OF HERBERT JOHN BURGSTAHLER AS PRESIDENT
OF CORNELL COLLEGE, MOUNT VERNON, IA.

As delegate appointed by President Redfield to represent the National Institute of Social Sciences, EDWARD BARTOW, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Iowa, stated:

"The charge to the new President was made by Chancellor Charles W. Flint, D.D., LL.D. of Syracuse University, a former president of the institution. Dr. Frank Cole, President of the board of Trustees, presented the charter and keys. Addresses were also made by President W. A. Jessup of the University of Iowa; President Frederick C. Eiselin of Garrett Biblical Institute; Miss Agnes Samuelson, State Supt. of Public Instruction; Dean Henry C. Jones of the College of Law, University of Iowa, and President Henry M. Wriston, Lawrence College."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCES OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Members of the National Institute of Social Sciences invited by its President to act as delegates of the Institute were:

Chancellor Rufus B. von KleinSmid, LL.D., Sc.D., President, University of Southern California.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, LL.D., President, Stanford University.

The following report was prepared by special request of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, by Professor Eliot G. Mears, Department of Geography and International Trade, Stanford University:

The annual session of the Institute of International Relations was again held at Mission Inn, Riverside, California, November 27-December 3, 1927, inclusive. This gathering was attended by approximately 130 persons, or nearly twice the number registered at the first session in late 1926.

Since 1921 an Institute of Politics has been held at Wil-

liamstown, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Williams College, but comparatively few persons from Western states have been able to attend. The Institute at Mission Inn, Riverside, has for its purpose the promotion of serious study of the problems involved in international relations, in the belief that an understanding of such problems will lead to universal goodwill and world peace.

The agenda was similar to that of the Institute of Politics. Morning round tables were open to delegates only. The General Conferences, however, limited mainly to delegates, were held in the afternoon, being devoted to summary statements by the round table leaders followed by addresses and questions afterwards. The evening lectures, one or two in number, were open to the general public. Other features of the week's session included daily luncheon talks, and a dinner to the Consular Corps of Southern California at which each representative was formally introduced. The round table discussions were on International Debts, Pan American Relations, Limitation of Armaments, The Basis of Race Relations, The Situation in World Missions, The Chinese Situation, The League of Nations, The Balkan Nations, World Markets and World Understanding, Labor and Post-War Tendencies, Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order.

The program of the General Conferences was as follows: The Institute of Pacific Relations (Professor Eliot G. Mears, Department of Geography and International Trade, Stanford University), The American Age in Europe (Mr. D. P. Miller, Assistant Commercial Attache of the United States in Berlin), The American Federation of Labor and the Filipino (Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer, California State Federation of Labor), Factors Involved in Mexico's Foreign Relations (Dr. Robert A. Cleland, Acting President, Occidental College), Scandinavian Culture and Coöperation (Dr. Walde-mar Westergaard, Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles; Representative, American-Scandinavian Foundation), Stabilization: Germany, France, Belgium (Dr. Charles E. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, University of Washington), Stabilization: Austria, Italy and The Balkans (Dr. Constantine Panunzio, Professor of Social Economics, Whittier College), Discussion (Professor Boris Morkovin, Charles University, Prague; Visiting Professor,

University of Southern California), The Basis of Race Relations (Honorable Chester Harvey Rowell, Editor and Publicist), The Nationalist Party—Historical Survey and Discussion of its Foreign Policy (Dr. Sydney Wei, China Institute of America, Professor of Philosophy and Government, Canton Christian College), The Codification of International Law in Geneva and Havana (Dr. Frank E. Hinckley, School of Jurisprudence, University of California), Human Nature and the Possibility of International Progress (Dr. Frank M. Russell, Professor of Political Science, University of California), American Spheres of Influence in the Caribbean (Dr. Roy Malcom, Department of Political Science, University of Southern California), *Résumé of Conferences*.

Membership was by invitation. There was a liberal sprinkling of persons of varied occupations and interests, with the largest representation, however, to be found among University teachers, executives of the religious and young people's organizations, and delegates from leading women's organizations. One third of the membership consisted of women. Business interests were inadequately represented. Round tables were guided rather than monopolized by their leaders. Absolute freedom of discussion was the rule throughout the session.

The Board of Advisers, equally divided between the Pacific Coast and the East, include the names of Dr. George H. Blakeslee, General Tasker H. Bliss, Dr. William W. Campbell, Mr. Harry Chandler, Honorable John W. Davis, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Honorable William C. McAdoo, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Mr. John J. Mitchell, Mr. George Foster Peabody, Honorable Henry M. Robinson, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Dr. Henry Suzzallo and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Dr. KleinSmid continues to act as Chancellor of the Institute of International Relations.

The National Conference of the Child Welfare Committee of America, Inc., convened in February, 1928, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, the slogan of the program being "No more pauper children." The National Institute of Social Sciences was represented by the following delegates:

John H. Finley, LL.D., *New York Times*

James E. West, Chief Executive, Boy Scouts of America

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL
LEAGUE

William Hosea Ballou, Sc.D., Litt.D., acted as delegate of the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League, of which Mr. Frank L. Polk is President. The sessions, November 10-11, 1927, at The Association of the Bar, New York City, were held jointly with the National Association of Civic Secretaries and the Governmental Research Conference. In his report, Dr. Ballou, stated:

"In the forenoon, there were simultaneous round table discussions on budget procedure, special assessments and popular misconceptions regarding crime; in the afternoon, budget procedure, State supervision of local finances and what makes public opinion. On the forenoon of the 11th, there were held simultaneously, round table discussions on the proposed model budget law of the National Municipal League; a municipal program for combating crime and improving college courses in municipal government. Luncheon was served in the library of the New York City Club, where reports of round tables were served as addenda to the dessert, President Frank L. Polk presiding. It should be observed in passing that this luncheon body composed of all attendants at the sessions, might well serve as a representative museum of American diversified brains. In the afternoon, simultaneously, in different rooms, there were round table discussions on executive allotments as a means of budget control; university training for public service and is the large slacker vote a menace?

Our delegate further addressed the assemblage briefly respecting the reasons for the failure on the part of many voters to register, pointing out in a condensed statement, that conditions surrounding the demands for jury duty were such in his judgment, as to involve often personal inquisitions of such character that citizens took what seemed to them any reasonable means to avoid it.

CITIZENS' CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR
HUMAN WELFARE

Report by GEORGE A. HASTINGS, Assistant Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

The Citizens' Conference on Community Responsibility for Human Welfare convened in Washington, D. C., February 20-21, 1928, under the auspices of the Association of Community Chests and Councils. The gathering was unique in that it was the first conference of laymen rather than professional workers, gathering from all sections of the country, to discuss welfare problems and community development generally. Arrangements for the Conference were made by a committee of citizens headed by William Cooper Procter of Cincinnati, Ohio. The meeting attracted a notable gathering of outstanding business and professional men and representative women. Addresses were delivered by Honorable Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on "The Human Welfare Responsibilities of Community Chests;" C. M. Bookman, President of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, on "The Community Chest—a New Factor in Community Welfare;" Honorable Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War on "Community Responsibility for Human Welfare;" President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and Louis Marshall, New York attorney on "Where Shall Leadership and Responsibility for Community Welfare be Found?"

In addition to the formal addresses there were eight stimulating group conferences on problems of community chests and civic development. Data as a basis for the discussions had been gathered in advance by competent committees and the discussions proved unusually fruitful. The subjects of these conferences were:

"Division of Responsibility for Welfare Work Between Municipal Government and Voluntary Organizations;" "Cooperation Between National Welfare Organizations and Local Communities;" "Relationship of Local and National Business Corporations to Community Welfare;" "Which Local Organizations Should be Included in Community Chests?" "How May Permanent Funds Best be Given or Bequeathed for Human Welfare;" "The Fund Raising Campaign;" "Impor-

tance of a Fact Basis for Community Welfare Programs;”
“The Problems of Educational Publicity.”

The net result of the Conference was to bring to the fore the outstanding part which Community Chests in 300 cities are playing in the care of the sick, the poor, and the unfortunate, and in promoting community development along sound and progressive lines. Although the movement is only about twelve years old, it has made a firm place for itself in American life.

Report by ERNEST P. BICKNELL, LL.D., Vice-Chairman,
Insular and Foreign Operations, The American Red Cross.

A solution of the mounting problem of financing and systematizing community work for social welfare is believed by many to have been found in the device of the Community Chest. With the growth of urban population in the United States and the consequent increasing complexity of social needs, the burdens of private beneficence have become excessive. Welfare agencies have multiplied and the extraction from an irritated community of enough support to maintain them all has led to intense competition, to excessive costs of collection, and, at times, to resort to questionable ethics in money-raising methods. The situation might be compared to that which develops when a village has grown to city size but still retains its village form of government.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, demands upon the communities for contributions to welfare funds leaped to proportions never before imagined. Innumerable new projects for meeting war needs sprang overnight into existence. Many of these projects were unnecessary and unwise, some were fraudulent. The people, ready and anxious to give, poured out their support without sufficient information to enable them to discriminate. The War Chest idea was born of this time of crisis. Its value as a means of simplifying the collection of funds, of weighing the respective merits of the many projects and of eliminating the unworthy became immediately manifest. When the War had ended, it was inevitable that the War Chest idea should be perpetuated and adapted to peace-time conditions.

In the City of Washington in the month of February, 1928, was held a Conference of perhaps 500 men all leading in their

respective communities, from every section of the country, for the purpose of taking stock of the Community Chest movement, of measuring its growth, evaluating its accomplishments, facing its problems and estimating its future. It may be doubted whether ever before there has been gathered together so large a body of business and professional men of the upper rank solely to consider how to make our benevolence more effective. The meeting was aptly entitled: "The Washington Conference on Community Responsibility for Human Welfare." The Conference resolved itself into several round tables, each of which discussed a particular problem. At a final general session the reports of these several round tables were presented and will appear in published proceedings. From the discussions of the round tables and the scarcely less valuable, though unrecorded, discussions by informal groups about the lobbies of the hotel, it is manifest that the Community Chest is expected by its enthusiastic advocates to accomplish a great and permanent simplification in the field of welfare administration and expenditure. Some of the abuses which have grown out of years of unregulated activity in the welfare field may be enumerated:

1. An unbalanced and unscientific relation of the welfare agencies to the community needs, resulting in the overdevelopment of popular, well advertised movements as compared to those less appealing or less effectively promoted.

2. Frequent overlapping of field or function by welfare agencies, occasioning duplication of expenditure and unhealthful rivalry.

3. The financial burden of community welfare service unevenly distributed among the population with a comparatively small percentage of the people carrying most of the burden; a failure of a great part of the people in the middle and lower strata of income to share any sense of responsibility for the support of welfare agencies.

4. Absorption of the time and strength of administrative officers of welfare agencies in raising money, instead of devoting their energies to the more efficient conduct of the work for which the agencies exist.

5. A bewildered and annoyed public, hounded for money without cessation, unable to decide between good and bad or between differing degrees of need among the good.

6. Inadequate accountability by the agencies to the community from which they obtain their support.

Compare now the picture presented by these difficulties with that of a community in which a representative committee sits as arbiter of the welfare activities of all local welfare agencies. This committee takes all the money-raising into its own hands, concentrates the "drive" into a single week of the year, apportions the funds to the different societies and institutions in accordance with their demonstrated needs and requires a careful accounting for all expenditures. It is not difficult, in the light of this comparison, to understand the hearty reception which the Community Chest idea receives from anxious and over-worked officers and employees of welfare societies or the satisfaction on the part of the contributors. The movement is so young that its full results cannot yet be measured but its more farsighted leaders are giving thought to future possibilities.

The vigor and persistence of welfare organizations have resulted from the self-sacrifice and devotion of groups of individuals especially interested in the objects of the particular agencies to which they are attached. The confusing and irritating competition among local welfare agencies is an evidence of the ardent interest of groups of individuals in their respective fields. One citizen, for reasons originating in his own family, is strongly interested in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis. Another finds principal interest in the care of orphan children, another in a home for the aged, and so on. The thoughtful observer wonders what the ultimate effect will be of relieving these groups of loyal workers and supporters of their sense of responsibility for the continued existence and efficiency of their special agencies, and of trying to transfer that loyalty to all the welfare agencies of whatever kind in the community. Can and will the good citizen, who for special compelling reasons finds his chief interest in a particular work, transfer that interest to the general and more abstract idea of all welfare work? The sense of relief which the average citizen experiences when the Community Chest first removes his responsibilities naturally arouses enthusiasm, but the question is, what will occur after the memory of the old discarded methods has lost its poignancy and the novelty of the new method has vanished. It is much easier for a man to "let down" and relax in his interest and effort when he feels that his part is comparatively unim-

portant in the grand total. He becomes only one among thousands whereas formerly he was one of a small group. Responsibility no longer points its finger directly and accusingly at him. Is everybody's job in danger of becoming nobody's job?

"The hard-headed business man" has long been in a position to criticize the conduct of welfare agencies. His criticism, in general, has been of a negative character; the welfare agencies have been extravagant, or unnecessary or inefficient or, in some instances, fraudulent. He has not been accustomed perhaps to view the body of welfare work of his community constructively. His general inclination has been to feel that the agencies cost too much, do not justify their cost by their results and it does not occur to him that there may exist strong need for the setting up of new agencies, occasionally, to care for the changing conditions of his growing city. The Community Chest is pre-eminently in the hands of "the hard-headed business man." Will he now rise to his new and broadened responsibility, applying the best modern ideas for the conservation of life and health and welfare, or will he cling to the negative and repressive point of view of the past, and see in the Community Chest chiefly a device to restrict and regulate and suppress?

One of the important and quite unsettled problems of the Community Chest is the relation of the community to national welfare agencies, such, for instance, as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Red Cross, and the Playground and Recreation Association and others. The Community Chest, in establishing the budgets of the local agencies within its field, has found difficulty in adjusting the needs of national organizations to its program. It is the general practice of Community Chests to restrict all money-raising for welfare work to a single concerted effort concentrated into one week and rigidly to control the methods by which the money is collected and expended.

Thus, the support of a national organization, with the multiplication of Community Chests, becomes more and more dependent upon the individual, piece-meal estimates of its value by a large number of local decisions, without any recognized unit of measurement accepted by the whole country. The national society, being unable to set up a logical nation-wide program of collection and expenditure, but being subject to a great variety of estimates and guesses by comparatively uninformed com-

munities, is finding itself in a position of extreme embarrassment. The usefulness of the national organization, thus handicapped, may be greatly hampered or even destroyed because it will not be able to obtain the means to carry its benefits into those poor and backward or stricken regions for whose assistance it may have been primarily intended. In effect, the tendency is to turn the current of human sympathy inward and center our interest more upon ourselves and less upon our neighbors.

In general, it may be said that the proceedings of the Washington Conference dealt directly or indirectly with the subjects enumerated here and others related to them. The meeting was for discussion and not for decision; was, in fact, educational, having for its chief object a more uniform comprehension of the Community Chest movement, its potentialities and limitations. The difficulties which have been encountered and are foreseen are fully recognized and means for overcoming them are receiving open-minded consideration. The Conference should give a distinct impetus to the Chest movement.

THE NEW YORK HEALTH CONFERENCE

Report by JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Previous attendance records were broken at the Third New York Health Conference, held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, February 23-24, 1928, in connection with the sixth annual meeting of the Advisory Council of the Milbank Memorial Fund. Federal, state, city and local health agencies were among the nine organizations sponsoring the conference, the group including the United States Public Health Service; the New York State and City Departments of Health; the New York State Medical Society, the State Charities Aid Association; the Milbank Memorial Fund; and three New York City health agencies—the Bellevue-Yorkville Community Health Council, the East Harlem Health Center, and the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration. Over four hundred and fifty representatives of official and voluntary health agencies in New York State and City, and others interested in public health problems, attended various meetings.

There were eight sessions of the conference, and special meetings of the Advisory Council of the Milbank Memorial Fund and of the State and Local Committees on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association. Representative citizens of forty-five counties in New York State gathered at the meetings of the latter group to consider plans for the 1928 program for anti-tuberculosis work in the State. A wide range of subjects was covered by the speakers, special sessions being devoted to reviews of health demonstrations conducted at present in New York State. The conference was opened by John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Fund.

"The experience all points in one direction—that a community in New York City with a health center gives more and better public health service than a community without one," was brought out in the discussion of the health center movement in the City. . . .

"What has been learned from five years of health demonstration in Syracuse," was the title of a symposium on the urban project of the New York Health Demonstrations. Dr. Herman G. Weiskotten, Commissioner of Health of the City of Syracuse, pointed out that the budget of the Syracuse Department of Health had been increased by approximately \$122,000 during the demonstration period as compared with an increase of less than \$65,000 in the five years before the demonstration, and a similar increase had been effected in the appropriations for health work in the public schools. "A dollar expended for public health work is perhaps the most economical investment which it is possible for modern society to make," added Dr. E. R. A. Seligman, Professor of Economics at Columbia University. A discussion of the experience gained from five years of health demonstration activity in Cattaraugus County, the scene of the rural project, indicated that the value of cattle in the County has increased by approximately \$1,000,000 through tuberculin testing and the eradicating of bovine tuberculosis in that locality. It was also brought out at the Conference, that while there were only 135 cases of tuberculosis known in the County at the beginning of the demonstration in 1923, the careful examination of 7,171 persons in the course of the past five years, had discovered and brought under medical and nursing supervision, either in sanatoria or in their homes, 847 cases of tuberculosis in various stages of the disease; and that "the tuberculosis

death rate in Cattaraugus has been lower for each of the past three years than in any year of its previously recorded history, which goes back as far as 1900."

The place of the medical profession, of public health authorities and of the volunteer agencies in the promotion of public health work was discussed by various speakers. "The coöperation of these three bodies is absolutely necessary to the success of the undertaking," said Mr. George F. Canfield, President, State Charities Aid Association. "We must recognize that there is a trinity of workers, consisting of the organized medical profession of the State, the State Department of Health and the voluntary organization," responded Dr. James E. Sadlier, President of the New York State Medical Society. "In order to accomplish the most that we can, there should be coöperation and an interlocking of activities in such a way as to make it most effective. The doctors of the State recognize the vital need for lay organizations in public health work."

Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Director, New York Academy of Medicine, recommended that voluntary health agencies and social welfare organizations engaged in any type of health activity appoint on their governing boards official delegates of their local county medical society, selected officially by the society.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, New York City, said that a major contribution of voluntary health agencies is in serving as vigilance committees to help keep official health agencies alert to their opportunities for service, but he believed that all of the public health work in a political subdivision should be centered in the agency officially responsible for administering the county's public health program.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, second Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, expressed the opinion that the large constructive program of disease prevention of the future, not only in New York State, but in the entire United States, must be one of centralization of all health activities, with authority resting in the official health body.

At a special meeting of the Advisory Council of the Milbank Fund, a resolution was adopted recognizing that the conservation of public health is a primary concern of the State; that a "regularly constituted board of health, and a staff appointed by it, is therefore, a necessary part of well-organized govern-

ment;" that "not only public health departments, but voluntary health agencies, organized medical societies and practising physicians can contribute toward public health conservation through increasing the quantity and improving the quality of preventive and curative medical practice, as well as in other ways;" that "there should be a continuously coöperative relationship of these groups with the constituted public health authorities;" that "moreover curative and preventive medicine must be practiced by physicians licensed by the State; and that, although there are a number of minor medical procedures which may be performed by nurses, such procedures should only be performed under the direction and supervision of a licensed physician;" and that "responsibility for public health administration rests primarily upon the duly constituted public health officials, the success of whose efforts would be greatly enhanced by the active participation of medical and lay voluntary agencies." It was therefore resolved that the Advisory Council recommend that the Milbank Memorial Fund continue its efforts to establish the principles set forth in these recitals.

The Council is composed of thirty prominent physicians, public health administrators, educators, social workers and economists.

CONFERENCE OF THE PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Authorized delegates of the National Institute of Social Sciences to attend the Eighth Annual Conference of the Progressive Education Association, March 5-10, 1928, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, were:

Professor Anna M. Cooley

John Franklin Brown, Ph.D.

Professor Cooley, in a brief report, stated:

"The Conference was arranged this year so as to give opportunity for school visiting, group conferences and school exhibitions. The Metropolitan Museum of Art housed the school exhibition from March 5-10. The subject for the entire Conference was "Education for Today and Tomorrow," opening with a very inspiring talk by Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, on the subject: "The Meaning of Progressive Education." He distinguished between progressive and traditional education and outlined how progressive schools reduce in prac-

tice the artificiality of school life so that childhood and youth have the best chance for natural growth and health of body, mind and spirit.

"The subject of the second session of the Conference: 'Freedom and Discipline' was presented by Dr. Adolphe Meyer of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Professor Patty Hill of Teachers College, Columbia University, discussed the home and school as centers of child life and compared the training of the school teacher with that of the home teacher, the mother, and the necessity for parent education. Dr. Elizabeth Rotten, the German representative, discussed the advance movement in German education. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College told of promising educational experiments in the Far East, and Dr. Lucy Wilson of Philadelphia, about progressive education in the state schools of Russia. The dinner meeting was devoted to newer aspects of college education. The closing session conferences at the Ethical Culture School included many subjects, varying from social studies, to art, music and other general subjects of interest to teachers and parents in progressive schools. The meetings were well attended and were all most inspiring and worth while."

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Report by ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Vice-President, Commerce Relations, New York Edison Company.

The dinner meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held on the evening of April 11, 1928, at the Hotel Astor, New York, was attended by a group of about 500 distinguished men and women. In this group were represented leading industrialists, lawyers, representatives of public utility companies, financiers, and others interested in the questions to be discussed during the evening. The toastmaster, Haley Fiske, LL.D., President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in his introductory remarks, showed very effectively how the larger needs of industry were endeavoring to be met by the great corporations and the extent to which the worries of workmen and laborers were being alleviated by insurance in all forms.

The first speaker of the evening, Mr. Rush C. Butler, Chairman, Committee on Commerce, American Bar Association and

President, Illinois State Bar Association, discussed the anti-trust law. The gist of his talk was that the great need of today is for the enactment of a constructive anti-trust law.

Mr. B. Seeböhm Rowntree, the English industrialist, followed. His main plea was for the consideration and following out of a set of maxims or golden rules, the principal aim of which was to endeavor to get industry, labor and workmen to direct their efforts and follow the policy of producing and conducting enterprises in accordance with what would be best for the communities and countries at large and to urge organizations to make "partners" of their employees. Mr. Rowntree outlined and commented upon, in most able fashion, the report drawn up by the committee of noted Englishmen who recently submitted findings on the whole industrial question and the contentions of the employees.

Mr. Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at Harvard, endeavored to show the place the legal profession had in representing its clients in industrial questions and made a plea for the consideration of the worker and laborer as a human as well as an economic factor, with particular reference to the unemployment question.

The last speaker, Mr. Donald Richberg, spoke in a facetious fashion, giving what might be "Mr. Midas'" speech before the United States Senate upon the conclusion of President Coolidge's present term. The gist of his remarks was that "if labor organizations and the mass of workers are to be commanded by capitalism, and to have their alliances mapped out by others, then these workers are relieved of all responsibility, which in the last analysis rests with the capitalists. The determining responsibility is theirs only, when and if there can be absolute freedom for all combinations and a wide choice in such matters of industry or trade as now are controlled by the capitalistic class.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Report by Professor WILBUR H. SIEBERT of The Ohio State University.

The Eighth Annual Educational Conference conducted by the College of Education at the Ohio State University, Columbus,

Ohio, assembled on April 12-14, 1928, and was attended by more than four thousand educators, most of them from Ohio communities, although a few came from outside the borders of the State.

The opening speech of the Conference was given by Dr. W. O. Thompson, President Emeritus of the University, on "Major Issues of Education." He regarded education as "our great business in life," urged less emphasis on vocationalism and more on a vision of true humanity and expressed hearty sympathy with the aspirations of the masses to become educated. He maintained that the hope of our democracy lies in the elevation of the level of the millions. No demand upon our public treasuries, he said, is more insistent and significant than that for the more generous support of the youth of our land in their efforts toward education.

President Clarence Little, of the University of Michigan, had much to say about the growing tendency toward making a more careful study of the pupil, and the impossibility of educating him until he begins to be aroused. Education, like religion, must center in the individual. Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, thought that so-called liberal education had broken down in this country. He derided those educative procedures which "glorified" subject matter to the complete neglect of the student, and described Wisconsin's experiment in higher education as a promising remedy. Dr. Alfred Adler, of Vienna, Austria, explained his psychology of childhood and gave a number of illuminating case histories of *the only child* in a family, *the only boy among girls*, *the left-handed child*, and other children whose peculiar behavior requires treatment in the light of their environmental influences.

On the second day the members of the Conference met in some thirty sections, which dealt with a wide variety of group interests, ranging from the teaching of English to the administrative problems of city school superintendents. Mr. Charles L. Spain, Deputy Superintendent of Schools of Detroit, Michigan, advocated a workable philosophy of education as the guiding program for the city superintendent, which would enable him to rise above the level of the mere administrative routine "to that of a real leader and inspirer of teachers" and would make the schools an instrument for effective social development. The personality of teachers and principals must

be given free play in the work of the system, thus securing their loyalty and coöperation. The work accomplished within the school must be of such sort as to gain community support. Courageous leadership would develop suitable educational and social ideals in both schools and communities.

Editor William McAndrew of the *Educational Review*, in addressing the city superintendents, thought the educational profession must be able to produce results tested by modern scientific methods, that the educative service can no longer be run on faith. The superintendent must be able to justify the value of his high school by works supported by records.

Mr. John L. Clifton, Director of Education for Ohio, spoke before the county superintendents. He maintained that teaching becomes an art only when the teacher starts with a thorough knowledge of his subject matter, a rich experience, and has sympathetic contact with the social, religious, and civic movements that aim at the betterment of society. Mr. Lee Driver, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Education, specified as the valuable functions of the county superintendent, the selection of teachers, their assignment within the county, and their constructive supervision. The superintendent must be able to transmit hope, joy, and love of the work to the teachers under his charge.

Miss Jean Marcellus, principal of the Wayne School of Toledo, Ohio, addressing the principals of elementary schools, said that teachers are developed through the sincerity of their efforts, their personal interest in their pupils, their own cheerful dispositions, their sense of humor, their high ideals, and their zeal to send into the world a worthy citizenship. Professor H. W. Nutt, of Ohio Wesleyan University, before the high school principals, dealt with the subject of preparing teachers for the high school. His topic was "Maturing the Product," which he thought might be done in two ways: (1) by the addition of a fifth year in the teacher training institutions and (2) by a program for the systematic training of the graduate during the first two or three years in teaching service. The colleges and secondary schools should coöperate in the selection and training of teachers. The colleges should select those capable of becoming strong teachers and advance them

in teaching efficiency, while the secondary schools should continue the training of young teachers.

Professor J. R. Clark of New York University, before the junior high school principals, maintained that the junior high school "rests upon a philosophy of education and upon a psychology" carefully formulated in accordance with the experimentation characteristic of the times. This type of school has shown good results in providing a healthy extra-curricular life, in the reorganization of subject matter, in its provision for educational guidance, and in making flexible promotion possible. However, Professor Clark thinks that the "large number of subjects" studied during the week objectionable, because it produces a state of feverish activity on the part of the pupils. He thinks that this feature is in no way permanent. There can be no doubt that the Educational Conference, held in April of each year at the Ohio State University, has done much to promote educational interests in Ohio and to bring to the attention of busy teachers and school administrators the new developments in educational theory and practice.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

(Annual General Meeting, 1928)

Among the members of the National Institute of Social Sciences appearing on the program of the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, and acting also as delegates of the Institute on that occasion, were

Hennry Fairfield Osborn, LL.D., President, American Museum of Natural History.

Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., former President of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Report by EMORY R. JOHNSON, Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

The oldest scientific society in the United States is the American Philosophical Society, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin and was the outgrowth of the Junto. Franklin states in his autobiography that "In the year 1727, I united the majority of well-informed persons of my acquaintance

into a club which we called the Junto, the object of which was to improve our understandings." The scope of the activities of the Junto expanded and in 1743 Franklin issued a circular proposing "that one society be formed of virtuosi or ingenious men residing in the several colonies, called the American Philosophical Society, who are to maintain a constant correspondence. That Philadelphia, being the city nearest the center of the colonies, communicating with all of them northward and southward by post, and with all the islands of the sea, and having the advantage of a good, growing library, be the center of the Society."

In 1769 the Philosophical Society united with the Junto which had been continued until that time, the consolidated organization being called The American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. Franklin was president of this Society until his death in 1790. He was succeeded in the presidency by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, after whom, from 1796 until 1815, the presidency was held by Thomas Jefferson. The Society occupies a building on Independence Square, Philadelphia, that was erected on land granted to it by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1785. The membership of the Philosophical Society is restricted to four hundred, the number elected each year being so limited as to keep the total membership within the prescribed number. The majority of the members are men who have distinguished themselves in different fields of the physical sciences, but there are also specialists who have made a reputation in the languages, history and the social sciences. During the past hundred years numerous scientific societies have been organized, each being concerned with one phase of learning and scientific inquiry. The parent society has continued to represent all the sciences in its membership which includes scientists, not only of the United States, but of many foreign countries.

The Philosophical Society during the third week of April, each year, has a general meeting which regularly begins in the afternoon of Thursday and ends on Saturday evening. The program of the general meeting is made up in a unique way, each member of the Society is requested to inform the committee in charge of the general meeting what subject, if any, he or she (there are two women members) will present at the general meeting, and enough members submit papers to make

a full program, usually a somewhat crowded one. Each member presenting a paper is expected to set forth in brief form the results of his recent scientific or scholarly activity. The papers cover a wide range of subjects and many of them deal, in a highly technical manner, with intricate scientific subjects.

On Friday afternoon there is a symposium, different subjects being taken up in successive years. This year the Friday symposium was upon Aviation. Addresses were made by William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; by Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; by Lieutenant Commander C. E. Rosendahl, United States Navy; by C. H. Biddlecomb, formerly Major in the Royal Air Force, and by Major William R. Blair of the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Friday evening is regularly devoted to a single address upon a subject of outstanding importance. This year Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, at Harvard University, spoke on "Studies of Human and Animal Diseases Made During the Recent African Expedition."

The proceedings of the Philosophical Society are published in a journal, issued monthly. This periodical, devoted mainly to scientific papers of a technical character, is sent not only to members of the Society, but to libraries and many learned societies.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Report by FRANK BANE, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Virginia.

The keynote of the National Social Work Conference, held May 2-9, 1928, in Memphis, Tennessee, was a taking of stock, a measuring of progress, as a basis of planning future ventures in social betterment activity. At this gathering of 1928, attended by some thirty-five hundred delegates, were many who had been at the conference of fourteen years ago, likewise held in Memphis. For these and for the members who attended even earlier annual meetings, though not limited to such members, a reunion dinner was organized by Alexander Johnson, who has been active in the conference since years before many of

the younger delegates were born. At the reunion and at other meetings an impressive record of achievement in America was shown, and a growing fellowship among nations in welfare activities. It is a far cry from the early days described of the conference a half century ago with a small membership and a simple program to the convention of today filling Memphis's large auditorium for the general sessions, crowding the various nearby halls for the 196 division and kindred group meetings, and urging attendance at the July, 1928, International Conference of Social Work to be held in Paris, and to which the United States is sending an official delegation of at least one hundred members besides the unofficial representatives.

The program of the National Conference comprises seventy-nine pages of text, listing the discussions and speakers on Children, Delinquents and Corrections, Health, The Family, Industrial and Economic Problems, Neighborhood and Community Life, Mental Hygiene, Organization of Social Forces, Public Officials and Administration, The Immigrant, Professional Standards and Education, Educational Publicity and the sub-topics under these, and the kindred group and special group meetings.

Lectures of unusual interest in the general sessions included those by Howard E. Jensen, professor of Sociology in Butler University, on the question: "Is Social Work Contributing to Racial Degeneration?" which after weighing both sides, he answered in the negative; Julia Lathrop, former Chief United States Children's Bureau, and Rabbi William H. Fineshriber of Philadelphia on "The Imperatives of International Relations." In division meetings both general principles and specific details were discussed in endless variety, ranging from a review of world migration to the problem of how frequently a child should be visited after placement in a foster home. The growth of social service from the vocational standpoint was emphasized by speakers of the American Association of Social Workers who reported a membership in their group of about four thousand professionally trained men and women.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

The members of the National Institute of Social Sciences, appointed by President Redfield to officially represent the Institute at the Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 11-12, 1928, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., were

Provost Josiah H. Penniman, LL.D.

Charles G. Strater

Theodore J. Grayson

Report of CHARLES G. STRATER, New York City.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Academy was devoted to a discussion of international questions of finance, disarmament, arbitration and the foreign policy of the United States.

The first meeting on the morning of May 11, 1928, was given to foreign investments and foreign financial policy. Attention was drawn to the changed condition of affairs brought about by the United States having become a creditor nation since the War. It was shown to what extent foreign credits were being converted into foreign investments, and the extent to which these investments have grown in recent years. There was some discussion also as to just how these foreign investments may affect the foreign policy of the United States in the years to come. The able papers by the various speakers drew forth quite a discussion from the floor which indicated the widespread interest in our country concerning this new phase of our financial policy. It would seem desirable that the Federal Government should continue from time to time to set forth in as simple and popular form as possible under the circumstances, and for wide distribution, just how these foreign credits are being adjusted. These statements include as accurate figures as are available as to the increase in foreign investments by loans; foreign factories built by American capital; money sent to the homeland by our foreign-born population; expenditures abroad by American tourists; payments to foreign-owned steamship companies and for other services; international balances arising from foreign commercial transactions. Discussion of the situation in China at the afternoon

session was clearly and fully set forth by the speakers who were personally familiar with the conditions.

At the night session there was a very thoroughgoing discussion of our relations with Latin America, and more particularly, the recent Pan American Conference at Havana.*

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was official representative of the National Institute of Social Sciences at its Annual Convention, in New Orleans, La., July 9-14, 1928. A comprehensive program along educational and vocational lines which should have widespread appeal to business women was outlined by the Federation. An educational secretary has been added to its staff whose function it will be to unify the educational program of the various clubs and State federations, many of which maintain scholarships to enable young women of promise to complete their high school courses or to take special college training before entering business life. Under the supervision of this secretary, a vocational index of the entire Federation is to be made and a nation-wide survey of vocational placement facilities conducted. The purpose of the latter will enable the educational department of the Federation to function in an advisory capacity for its more than nine hundred clubs, by assisting any club member who desires vocational information to contact with the right type of agency for securing it. The survey will also embrace inquiry as to the best equipped vocational guidance experts in each community and State so that the clubs in shaping their vocational program may have assistance from close at hand. A national scholarship of \$1,500, which has been in existence for several years, was increased by \$5,000 to be devoted to research.

The Federation has extended its work in the field of international relations and this summer sent abroad a delegation of fifty-nine women to make contacts with business and professional women overseas and promote friendly international relationships. This project, viewed with approval by the United

* On account of an impending trip abroad, Mr. Strater was unable to attend subsequent meetings.

States Department of Commerce and similar important agencies, will furnish the basis of the future international relations program. The Federation closed its ninth year with over 51,000 members, a larger headquarters staff and a more ambitious program than ever before.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

As the round table member appointed by President Redfield to represent the Institute at the Eighth Annual Session of the Institute of Politics, August 2-30, 1928, at Williamstown, Mass., Mrs. L. Rodney Berg in her report, stated:

"The outstanding feature of the session of 1928 was the appointment of a woman for the first time in the history of the Institute of Politics as lecturer and round table leader, Halidé Edib Hanum, Turkish feminist, author and speaker, who was given the signal honor of opening the Session. As one correspondent said, 'When her sisters in America were struggling for the vote she was striving to banish the veil, and in her own case, she has seen the harem give way to an A.B. degree.' Other lecturers, under the chairmanship of Harry A. Garfield, LL.D., President of Williams College, covered phases of modern political problems: 'Germany's Foreign and Domestic Policy,' by Otto Hoetzsch, member of the Reichstag; 'Problems of Peace in Europe,' by Count Sforza; 'Problems of the Pacific'; 'Agriculture and Agricultural Surplus'; 'Social Readjustment,' under Dr. Graham Wallas of London; 'The Program of the Kuomintang,' by Chao Chu Wu, representative of the Nationalist Government; 'Mass Education in China,' by Y. C. James Yen; 'Protection of Citizens Abroad.' The legal complications and diplomatic controversies arising from recent Mexican land and oil statutes, and the intervention of the United States in Nicaragua, was the subject of lively debate.

"A session led by Dr. Louis Pierard, member of the Belgian Parliament, and Norman Hapgood, biographer of Governor Smith, had as its subject, 'Prohibition from an International Point of View,' the Belgian, Canadian, United States and Swedish laws being discussed. Partial prohibition in Belgium was cited as a great saving in workingmen's wages for more useful objects, and the Swedish method as one of the oldest and

best yet devised. As an experiment in open discussion of pressing world problems, this annual gathering of leaders, experts and truth-seekers, ranks second to none in quality, variety and vividness of interest. The widespread publicity given to the discussions is a tribute to its direct approach to the great modern political questions which the world has yet to solve."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

After several years of preparation and organization, the International Conference of Social Work convened in Paris, France, July 8-13, 1928. Members of the National Institute of Social Sciences who accepted President Redfield's appointment to act as delegates on behalf of the Institute were

Reverend Charles P. Fagnani, D.D.

John A. Kingsbury

Lewis Latham Clarke

Colonel Gustave R. Tuska

Dr. Fagnani, on July 12, wrote to the Secretary of the Institute:

"The International Conference of Social Work is a great success. Some 4,000 are in attendance. Today I attended a luncheon given under the auspices of Mrs. Maude Miner Hadden. Dr. Cabot of Boston spoke very well and also Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago. This afternoon an interesting group of films was shown. The Conference meetings are held in one of the largest halls in Paris, the Salle Pleyel, which contains a number of smaller halls for section meetings."

Americans took an important part in both the sessions of the International Child Welfare Congress and the International Conference of Social Work. Miss Mary Van Kleeck spoke on social research and industry before the latter conference. Mr. Paul U. Kellogg and Dr. Neva R. Deardorff of New York, led the discussion on social research as applied to community progress. Mr. Homer Folks of New York opened the discussion on "Scope and Progress of Social Work in the United States." Mr. John A. Kingsbury, Secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, addressed the Conference on "Health Demonstrations and Social Progress."

In his report as delegate of the Institute to the International Conference of Social Work, in Paris, July 8-13, 1928, Colonel GUSTAVE R. TUSKA stated:

"Representatives were present from all parts of the world and all phases of social work were discussed, prominent international authorities taking part. The director in charge of the Conference expressed great satisfaction that the National Institute of Social Sciences was represented and at its interest in the Conference, and showed me every possible courtesy as delegate. It is expected that similar conventions will take place in the future. I would suggest that the National Institute continue to be represented at any future conventions."

THE HAVANA CONFERENCE OF 1928 *

By RAY LYMAN WILBUR, LL.D., President of Stanford University.

President Coolidge and President Machado took part in the opening exercises of the Sixth International Conference of the American States assembled in Havana from January 16 to February 20, 1928. The visit of the President of the United States to the capital of a neighboring country and his address before the delegates of twenty-one American countries marked a new period in the inter-relations of the Republics of the Americas. There is a general recognition of the increasing importance of mutual understandings and agreements in connection with trade and all the other relations between these countries. To intimate geographical relations are now being added those coming from modern finance and industry. There is a greater exchange of peoples and goods than ever before.

When James G. Blaine suggested the idea of these conferences he had in mind the development of trade. The first one was held in Washington in 1889, the second in the City of Mexico in 1901, the third in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906, the fourth in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1910, and the fifth in Santiago, Chile, in 1923. There has been an increasing range of activity and of interest in these various conferences.

* Written by special request for the *Journal* of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

The Pan American Union, located in Washington in the beautiful building given by Mr. Carnegie, has carried on the functions of the conference between the meetings. The agenda of the Havana meeting had been prepared by the Conference in Santiago and also by the Board of the Pan American Union.

Primarily it was concerned with

1. More definite plans for the organization of the Pan American Union
2. Matters of an inter-American juridical nature
 - a. Public international law
 - b. Private international law
3. Problems of communications
4. Intellectual coöperation
5. Economic problems
6. Social problems
7. Reports on treaties, conventions, resolutions
8. Future conferences

The power of the Conference rested in the Plenary Session where each of the twenty-one states had but a single vote, but all delegates had the right to the floor. The work of the Conference was done by Commissions, with appointed representatives from each delegation. In addition, there was a Committee on initiatives, made up of the Chairmen of the Commissions, to deal with new problems and to handle the Plenary Sessions. The Cuban Government had sent observers to Geneva and a careful study had been made of the technique of handling such a conference. The results were excellent. Interpreters were provided. Each morning a *Diario* of the main events of the day before and announcements of the program of the day were at the breakfast table of each delegate. So well was the work done that at the end, with some dozen conventions and eighty-odd resolutions and agreements passed, a printed document containing them all was available for the signatures of the delegates. The meetings took place at the University of Havana in new buildings admirably adapted for the purpose. The Cuban Government had appropriated considerable sums for entertainment and the handling of the Conference, so that everything went off expeditiously and satisfactorily.

The delegates representing the different countries were chosen to meet the problems to be considered. Men high in official life, experts in various fields, and trained diplomats,

working under definite instructions from their governments, were able to accomplish a great deal in a comparatively short space of time. The United States delegation is typical. Its leader was Charles Evans Hughes, who made a most admirable record and won by ability and skill the leadership of the whole Conference. The other members of the United States delegation were

Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy
 Noble Brandon Judah, Ambassador to Cuba
 Senator Oscar W. Underwood
 Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, New York City
 James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
 Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico
 Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University
 Leo S. Rowe, Director-General, Pan American Union.

Wide attention was given the Conference by the press of the world. Skilled men representing publications of all sorts were available. The Plenary Sessions and the Commissions held open meetings so that the activities of the Conference were largely in the open. Only the sub-committees were private. The discussions were notable for their frankness and sincerity. Perhaps the most remarkable of all was the development of a Pan American spirit. It was evident that the Americas are coming together in their thinking and feeling as well as in their business and other relations. It was evident too that the hold of Europe in South America is relaxing. It would require a volume to fully report the accomplishments of the conference. In the main, they were

1. The reorganization of the Pan American Union.
2. The adoption of the Bustamente code of private international law by all of the countries, except the United States.
3. The adoption of certain phases of public international law. In this connection there was a discussion of intervention in which it became clear that a large majority of the States considered that the duties of nations should accompany their rights.
4. There was also an agreement against aggressive war, and for arbitration of a compulsory sort, and a plan

made for a convention to be held in Washington within a year to work out the details.

5. Plans for an inter-American highway and inter-American railways were approved.
6. A general airplane treaty was adopted.
7. Better sanitary code agreed upon.
8. The organization of an inter-American Institute of Intellectual Coöperation and of an inter-American Geographical and Historical Institute.
9. Plans were made for common procedures in connection with immigration, and for a whole series of minor issues.

Outstanding is the fact that such a Conference can be used as one of the great forces for bringing the peoples of the Americas together; that through it there is an opportunity to clear away suspicion; to organize associations and to prepare for the changes that are inevitable with the increase in population and in wealth, and with the transfer of men and wealth from one nation to the other. Through such a Conference the relations between industry and agriculture can be coöordinated with the development of these relationships. Above all, it was discovered that the United States has no bloc of South American States against it, that its unique position is recognized and that it desires strong nations to the south as well as to the north. There are differences of opinion, there are vocal minorities in all countries, but I am sure that the delegates gained from this Conference renewed confidence in the conference method in the development of international understanding.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS*

The Fine Art of Living: Making the Federation Function in Daily Life, was the keynote of the Nineteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in San Antonio, Texas, the first week in June, the president, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, presiding.

It was a significant slogan for the reason that during the past

* Prepared by Miss Vella Winner, Headquarters, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., at request of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor.

four years emphasis has been placed upon the American home with special reference to raising standards of living. The Federation in that period conducted a nation-wide survey securing authentic information on the sanitary equipment and labor-saving devices in 8,000,000 urban homes and 40,000 farm homes. Then followed a campaign for the purpose of correcting the amazing conditions—getting water piped into homes into which it has hitherto been carried by the tons annually; getting electricity wired into homes to raise burdens from already bending backs; getting gas piped into homes that have hitherto had only old-fashioned wood and coal stoves for cooking and heating. The object of this gigantic program was the releasing of wife and mother energy from deadly drudgery that more time and thought might be given to the higher things of life.

Nationally and internationally known women and men participated in the Biennial program, each one offering a particularized contribution for the enrichment of daily life. Arthur E. Bestor, LL.D., President of the Chautauqua Institution, spoke on the program of the department of International Relations. In discussing America's position among the nations, he stated: "America holds the fate of the world largely in her hands. The World War became a stalemate until we entered. There could be no economic recovery in Europe without American intervention. International conferences can make no pledges regarding actions to be employed against an outlaw nation, or define aggressive war, or take steps for the limitation of armaments without the approval of the United States. The validity of most international agreements today is largely determined by what America will think or do. The Dawes plan, which aided powerfully the economic reconstruction of Germany and put the whole matter of reparations on a new basis, was suggested by Secretary Hughes, was worked out under the leadership of General Dawes and Owen D. Young, and is now being administered by Sir Parker Gilbert. Without joining the League of Nations and with our membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice still undetermined, we have participated in practically every international conference since the armistice and are now represented on about twenty-five committees and commissions of the League of Nations.

“This fundamental fact deeply affects the discussions initiated by Secretary Kellogg and Mr. Briand, ‘to renounce war between themselves as an instrument of policy.’ It was in 1926, that Premier Baldwin, of Great Britain, said: ‘Who in Europe does not know that one more war in the west and the civilization of the ages will fall with as great a shock as that of Rome.’ The six great powers which are now considering these proposals are the nations which possess great military establishments and great navies and which have the wealth to continue them and the man power to carry on any great war. The outlawry of war as a method of settling disputes among nations is altogether the most important problem that can possibly engage these nations. And our second responsibility is like unto the first. We are a democratic nation with full power of participation on the part of every citizen. Foreign affairs, in the last analysis, are determined in a modern democratic state by public opinion. President Coolidge has said: ‘Our country has definitely relinquished the old standard of dealing with other countries by terror and force and is definitely committed to the new standard of dealing with them through friendship and understanding; our individual responsibility is, therefore, inescapable.’ ”

STANDING COMMITTEES

[Appointed by the President]

Medals Committee

Class of 1928 (for one year term)

MICHAEL I. PUPIN, Sc.D., LL.D., *Chairman*

COLONEL FRANKLIN Q. BROWN

JOHN FRANKLIN BROWN, Ph.D.

HERBERT F. GUNNISON, LL.D.

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, LL.B.

Class of 1929, (for two year term)

JAMES BROWN

MRS. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK

EMORY R. JOHNSON, Ph.D.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Sc.D.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D., Sc.D.

Executive Committee

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, LL.D., *Chairman*

HENRY HARPER BENEDICT, LL.D.

LEWIS LATHAM CLARKE

C. STUART GAGER, Ph.D., Sc.D., Pd.D.

MRS. HELEN HARTLEY JENKINS, M.A., L.H.M.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Sc.D.

CHESTER S. LORD, LL.D.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY

REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD, LL.B.

MICHAEL I. PUPIN, Sc.D., LL.D.

Membership Committee

Class of 1928 (for one year term)

C. STUART GAGER, Ph.D., Sc.D., Pd.D., *Chairman*

MRS. JOB E. HEDGES

MRS. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK

G. ALFRED LAWRENCE, M.D.
MRS. REUBEN LESLIE MAYNARD

Class of 1929 (for two year term)

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT, Ph.D.
MRS. ALICE MCKAY KELLY
FREDERIC S. LEE, Ph.D.
MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN
EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, LL.D., Sc.D., Ph.D.

Nominating Committee

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ, Sc.D., *Chairman*
HENRY HARPER BENEDICT, LL.D.
THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D.
WILLIAM SKINNER
CHARLES G. STRATER

Auditing Committee

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, *Chairman*
MRS. WILLIAM USHER PARSONS
J. ROBERT RUBIN, LL.D.

"LINDBERGH FLIES ALONE" *

Alone?

Is he alone at whose right side rides Courage, with Skill within the cockpit and Faith upon the left? Does solitude surround the brave when Adventure leads the way and Ambition reads the dials? Is there no company with him for whom the air is cleft by Daring and the darkness is made light by Emprise?

True, the fragile bodies of his fellows do not weigh down his plane; true, the fretful minds of weaker men are lacking from his crowded cabin; but as his airship keeps her course he holds communion with those rarer spirits that inspire to intrepidity and by their sustaining potency give strength to arm, resource to mind, content to soul.

Alone? With what other companions would that man fly to whom the choice were given?

* Reprint by permission of THE SUN. The above editorial by HAROLD ANDERSON, executive and member of THE SUN editorial staff, appeared in issue of May 21, 1927.

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

Harriet Chalmers Adams, F.R.G.S., has devoted the greater part of the past year to The Society of Woman Geographers of which she is president. The Society, organized in 1925, is international. For Active membership only those women are eligible who have done distinctive work whereby they have added to the world's store of knowledge concerning the countries in which they have traveled. The Associate membership admits widely traveled women who are interested in furthering all forms of geographical exploration and research. Corresponding members are those who fulfill the requirements for Active membership, but who reside outside the United States and Canada. The following countries are now represented:—Great Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Albania, Egypt, Union of South Africa, British New Guinea, Australia, Cambodia, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico.

The contact between women of many nations, whose profession is active geographical investigation, is proving stimulating and valuable.

In the field activities of the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy African Hall Expedition during 1926, Mrs. Carl Akeley (Mary L. Jobe Akeley), served as assistant to Carl Akeley, late distinguished member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. From the date of his death in November, 1926, to the conclusion of the Expedition in 1927, Mrs. Akeley was her husband's successor as leader of the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy African Hall Expedition.

In addition to her general work in the international field, Fannie Fern Andrews, Ph.D., in 1927 served as chairman of the Activities Committee of the Women's City Club of Boston, Mass. Dr. Andrews devoted her time this summer to the compilation of her new book: "The Holy Land Under Mandates."

The volume is divided into three parts: The Country of Palestine; The Arabs and the Jews; The Mandatory Government.

William Frederic Badè, Ph.D., D.D., Litt.D., Professor on the Frederick Billings Foundation for Old Testament Literature and Languages, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, has made two lecture trips for the Archaeological Institute of America, visiting eighteen cities between Salt Lake and Boston, likewise a trip through Southern California. The subject of his lectures was the results of his excavations at Tell-en-Nasbeh, in Palestine. A preliminary report giving the main results of the excavation will appear in the autumn of 1928. Dr. Badè, in December, plans to return to the Near East to conduct a third archaeological expedition in continuance of the work at Tell-en-Nasbeh.

In addition to his professional duties, he was elected director of the Palestine Institute, organized for the purpose of making available for instruction and research, a large and varied collection of Palestinian antiquities, coins, seal inscriptions, figurines, weights, etc. The gathering of a special archaeological library will serve "the purpose of historical research in its varied bearings upon the interpretation of the Bible." A quantity of photographs, negatives, maps and drawings used in the course of excavation have been added to the collection.

A Certificate of Honor and Membership was presented in March, 1928, to William Hosea Ballou, Sc.D., Litt.D., LL.D., "in recognition of his membership in The Civil Legion and honorable and loyal service to the United States of America during the World War as a member of the United States Food Administration and in personal charge of Secretary Hoover's educational campaign for fish conservation (to conserve the meat supply for the Armies)."

Dr. Ballou is editor of *The Science News Service* and director, Central Kansas Geological Survey.

John Barrett, LL.D., within the past year has made an extended tour of Canada, Cuba, parts of northern Mexico and various sections of the United States, holding hearings and conducting research study in his regular work, which he undertook, after his resignation as Director-General of the Pan American

Union in Washington, D. C., as arbitrator and adviser in the adjustment of inter-American commercial controversies. In response to the widespread growth of interest in our Pan American relations, Mr. Barrett accepted numerous invitations from commercial, civic, social and educational organizations to discuss before them the significance of Pan Americanism.

Edward Bartow, Ph.D., Sc.D., head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State University of Iowa, in September, 1927, attended the meeting of the International Chemical Union at Warsaw, Poland, where he served as a member of the council; in, July 1928, the meeting of the Union at The Hague, Holland, following which he represented the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the assembly of the Société Chimie Industrielle, at Strasbourg, France.

Dr. Bartow announces his election as councilor-at-large of the American Chemical Society.

Katherine Lee Bates, Litt.D., LL.D., reports, in addition to her "Introduction" to the volume of Collected Poems by Josephine Preston Peabody, the publication of a few poems, critical articles and book reviews.

The year 1928 marks the twentieth anniversary of the mental hygiene movement founded in 1908 by Clifford W. Beers, author of "A Mind That Found Itself." Following the publication of his autobiography, Mr. Beers became the founder and secretary of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene and lately has been serving also as general secretary of the committee in charge of The First International Congress of Mental Hygiene, to be held in Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1930. The unusual progress made in what is now recognized as one of the most important fields of health was summarized in an interesting way in an editorial appearing in the *Boston Herald* [August 22, 1928, issue]. This editorial, which was based on an address by Professor C.-E. A. Winslow of Yale University, entitled: "Twenty Years of Mental Hygiene," reads as follows:

"A remarkable demonstration of service is in the report on the first twenty years' progress of mental hygiene just prepared for circulation by Prof. C.-E. A. Winslow, head of the depart-

ment of public health in the Yale School of Medicine. Writing also as president of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, he points out that the real founder of the new science is Clifford Beers, a New Haven man, who was graduated from Yale in 1897. Three years after leaving college he 'broke down mentally' and became a patient in both public and private institutions of Connecticut. It took three years of treatment to relieve him from mental abnormality and bring about his complete cure—to prepare him, in fact, for the business career which had been his life's choice.

"But there were 'wonders' to follow, as Prof. Winslow phrases it. Beers did not put his sufferings behind him and strive to forget them. Remembering, along with his own troubles, those of hundreds of thousands who were going through the same experiences, or would have to face them in the years to come, he resolved to utilize the trials that had been his for social service. 'With recovered sanity,' we are told, 'he retained the crusading zeal of his period of abnormal elation. He abandoned his business career to devote his life to the cause. He had the courage to set down every detail of his experience in that remarkable book. *'A Mind that Found Itself.'* Concerning the volume the late William James wrote to its author: 'You have handled a difficult theme with great skill and produced a narrative of absorbing interest to scientists as well as to laymen. It reads like fiction, but it is not fiction. Your tenacity of purpose, foresight, tact, temper, discretion and patience are beyond praise.' It was also the Harvard professor who predicted the prosperity of the Beers movement in the interest of mental hygiene, and that forecast has been splendidly verified. Two months after the issue of the book in 1908, the Mental Hygiene Society was organized; less than a year later the National Committee for Mental Hygiene came into existence. Through the work of that Committee, aided financially by the Rockefeller Foundation, 'the grosser evils of gaol and almshouse care of mental cases have been largely eliminated, institutional facilities of suitable type have been vastly expanded and placed under competent psychiatrist direction; methods of diagnosing, classifying and treating mental diseases have been revolutionized, and through provision for temporary care and observation, emergency commitments and voluntary admissions, a medical point of view has begun to replace the legal attitude which so long

dominated the admission of patients to mental hospitals.' All of it, pervaded with the idea of prevention, is held to be a movement which 'promises to develop into a program of truly astounding scope and beneficence.' And if anything more were needed to show what came from the mental breakdown of Clifford Beers it would be the fact that as a result of that collapse 'the mental hygiene movement has spread through the civilized world.' "

Modern Europe and the Near East have engaged the interest and study of Arthur E. Bestor, LL.D., president and trustee, Chautauqua Institution, for two decades. In the fall of 1927, while making an extensive trip through the Near East, Dr. Bestor was invited to address Roberts College, Constantinople; the American University of Beirut, Syria; Constantinople Woman's College; Sofia American Schools, Bulgaria and Athens College, Greece.

In July, 1928, he gave a series of four lectures on "New Life in Ancient Capitals." Dr. Bestor's many activities include the chairmanship, Committee on International Relations and Membership, Executive Committee, American Association for Adult Education.

Colonel Walter V. Bingham is engaged in the furtherance of industrial psychology—the science of the worker in relation to his work, to his fellow-workers and to his supervisor and employer. Representing the industrial psychologists of America at the International Congress of Techno-psychology in Paris, in October, 1927, Colonel Bingham contributed papers on "Neglected Procedures in Employment Psychology" and "Individual Differences among Street-car Motormen in Proneness to Accident." As director, Personnel Research Federation and as president, Psychological Corporation, he is working for increased safety on the highways as well as for industrial safety, through a better knowledge of psychological factors in the causation of accidents. *The Personnel Journal*, which publishes investigations in the applied sciences that contribute to knowledge and effective direction of people at work, is edited by Colonel Bingham.

Since October, 1927, Vilray P. Blair, M.D., has read a number of papers, special mention being made of "Plastic Surgery of the Face," October, 1927, American College of Surgeons, Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Section, Detroit, Michigan; "Psychology of the Deformed Face," November, 1927, Women's Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; "Reparative Surgery of the Face," March, 1928, Dental and Medical Societies, Decatur, Ill.; "The Not Pleasing Nose," May, 1928, American Laryngological Association, Washington, D. C. Recent publications by Dr. Blair are "The Consideration of Contour as Well as Function in Operations for Organic Ankylosis of the Lower Jaw." *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, February, 1928; "The Why and The How of Harelip Correction." *Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology*, March, 1928, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, page 196.

Willis H. Booth announces his connection with the following activities, which at the moment are engrossing his immediate attention:

(a) Member, International Committee appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce to study the question of International Settlements. This Committee, presided over by Mr. Theunis, former Premier of Belgium, is devoting its efforts to determining the economic fundamentals which will control the final determination of the aggregate amount of reparations payments and the method of their distribution.

(b) Appointed by President Coolidge as American Member of the Permanent International Commission, provided for in the Treaty between the United States and Brazil for the Advancement of Peace. This Commission is organized under treaty with Brazil providing for the discussion of matters which might endanger the peaceful relations between the United States and Brazil.

(c) President, of The Merchants' Association of New York, whose large activities are not only commercial but in the direction of industrial and social welfare.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen has been engaged in the erection of a new house for the Hull House Association of Chicago on the grounds of the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club, a club given by Mrs. Bowen to Hull House for poor children in memory

of her late husband. As vice-president of the United Charities, she has held meetings of all the District Superintendents every month. Mrs. Bowen is also treasurer of Hull House; president of the Juvenile Protective Association; honorary president, Woman's World's Fair; honorary president, Woman's Roosevelt Republican Club, serving as well in an advisory capacity on the Board of the Illinois Reformatory for Women.

J. V. Breitwieser, Ph.D., reports his appointment as director of the Graduate Division, director of the Summer Session and dean of the School of Education in the University of North Dakota. Dr. Breitwieser has also assumed the editorship of the School of Education Record.

In June, 1927, Bishop Charles Henry Brent attended the Continuation Committee of the Conference on Life and Work at Winchester. After preaching at the 1300th anniversary of York Minster, he took in hand the affairs concerning the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, Switzerland, where he presided. "Practically every church in Christendom was represented," he writes "including the Eastern Orthodox people and the so-called Catholic churches. The Roman Catholic Church, however, was not officially represented although two able representatives were there as visitors."

Why do we age prematurely? The activities of John R. Brinkley, M.D., surgeon at Milford, Kansas, are directed to scientific research of the problem. Both Dr. and Mrs. Brinkley continue their personal and active interest in the Brinkley-Jones Hospital and the Brinkley Institute, at Milford, the latter having been established by Dr. Brinkley in 1926.

In January, 1928, James Brown was one of a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, who as guests of the President of Cuba, visited Havana and were entertained for four days sumptuously by the President and members of his Cabinet. This coincided with the sessions of the Pan American Congress which added much interest to the visit.

At the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Mr. Brown was elected as Vice-President. Before the death of the late King Ferdinand of Roumania,

he was designated with the title of Commander and decorated with the insignia of Commander of the Star of Roumania.

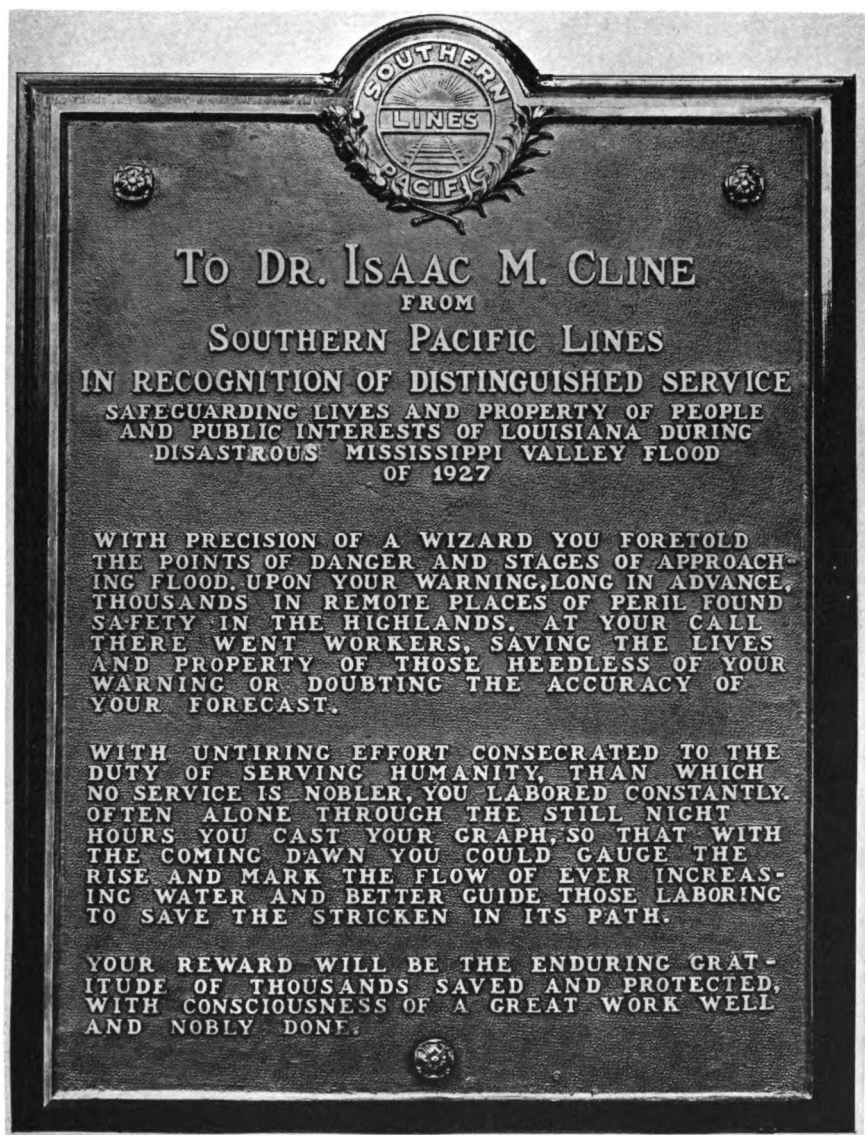
Philip E. Browning, Ph.D., reports the following: (1) Author of chapter on the "Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry of the Rare Metals," *Survey of American Chemistry*, Vols. II and III, published by the National Research Council; (2) One of the starred chemists in *American Men of Science*; (3) Director, New Haven Rotary Club, July 1, 1927-June 30, 1928; Author, of a number of rhymes used in connection with current events in New Haven, Conn.

Stephen P. Cabot spent the latter months of 1927 in France, Germany and England studying Secondary Schools. His article on German Schools appeared in the May, 1928, number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

After resigning from the presidency of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, to return to his profession of Physicist, Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D., spent a year at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England, following which, he accepted a Professorship of Physics at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Dr. Chamberlain has continued his researches on two problems: "The Relative Motion of the Earth and Ether" and "The Direct Measurement of Distance by Means of a Beam of Light."

Percival Chubb has accepted the chairmanship of the Shakespeare Celebration Committee of the Drama League of America, which has been invited by the British Shakespeare Society to join in promoting the annual observance of Shakespeare's Birthday in schools and other institutions. Mr. Chubb is most enthusiastic regarding the outcome of such a noteworthy movement.

Isaac M. Cline, M.D., Ph.D., Senior Meteorologist, United States Bureau, in charge, Forecast Center, New Orleans, La., in December, 1927, by permission of the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, read his paper: "Floods in the Lower Mississippi Valley" before the Joint Session of the American Meteorological Society and the Association of American Geog-



Reproduction of tablet presented at a testimonial dinner to Isaac M. Cline, M.D., Ph.D., Chief Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, New Orleans, La., by the Southern Pacific Lines.

raphers, at Nashville, Tenn. In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Cline during the recent flood emergency, among other honors, a loving cup was jointly bestowed by four outstanding civic bodies of New Orleans: the Board of Trade, Association of Commerce, Cotton Exchange and New Orleans Steamship Association. In praising Dr. Cline's notable work, Mr. Hoover states: "His flood forecasts have been absolutely uncanny in their accuracy. He has without doubt saved the lives of thousands of people with these bulletins. . . . Too much credit certainly cannot be given Dr. Cline for the work he has done."

The more recent publications by William B. Coley, M.D., are "The Differential Diagnosis of Sarcoma of the Long Bones," *The Journ. of Bone and Joint Surgery*, June, 1928; "Sarcoma of Long Bones, Clinical on End Results," *The American Journ. of Surgery*, February, 1928, Vol. IV, No. 2; "Some Observations on the Problem of Cancer Control" (Editorial), *The American Journ. of Surgery*, June, 1928, Vol. IV, No. 6.

Melville T. Cook, Ph.D., who was Acting Director of the Insular Experiment Station of Porto Rico during a part of 1927, announces that he has been appointed Vice-Director-in-charge and Editor of the *Journal of Agriculture* of Porto Rico. Special studies on the diseases of sugar cane, especially mosaic, gomosis and eye spot, have been conducted by Dr. Cook.

One of the new varieties of blueberry bred by Frederick V. Coville, Sc.D., of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., has reached a diameter of $1\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. The new industry of blueberry culture is now well established in the acid soils of the pine barrens of New Jersey. The berries are marketed through the Blueberry Coöperative Association.

Prior to their departure, searching tests were made of the entire personnel of the Antarctic Expedition accompanying Commander Richard E. Byrd, by C. Ward Crampton, M.D., who was assisted by a group of well-known New York specialists and the corps of the Health Service Clinic of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital who volunteered their

services to aid the Expedition. "The purpose of this examination," as planned and organized by Dr. Crampton, "is primarily to put the men into a condition which will as far as possible insure their superior fitness for the severe hardships which they will encounter. The examination is comprehensive, occupying over two hours and includes over two hundred items of physiological test, structural measurement and medical observation, in addition to many tests of muscular ability and endurance. Many scientific methods were utilized to the utmost to give Commander Byrd a personnel far superior in condition to a college football team." A copy of the records of this picked group of men will be filed with the Aristogenic Association, an organization planned and put into operation by Dr. Crampton and which is concerned with the characteristics of superior human fitness and personnel and vital longevity. Commander Byrd was given the same examination and his records will be of particular interest to the Association.

During the past year, the Right Reverend Frank W. Creighton, D.D., Bishop of Mexico, has for the most part resided in Mexico engaged in the duties of his office. He visited the States in September and October, 1927, lecturing, preaching and giving conferences. Bishop Creighton states: "While the attitude of the Government with respect to Article 130 of the Constitution remains unchanged, there are many opportunities for service open to clergymen who are willing to register. All our Mexican as well as our foreign clergymen are registered for the location in which they are working. I am registered for all the localities in which we have English-speaking work, viz., Mexico City, Pachuca, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Guadalajara. In 1928, I visited all the foreign congregations, twenty-four Mexican congregations in various parts of the Republic, and our Schools and Social Service stations.

"Undoubtedly, the most important event in the past year, both for Mexicans and ourselves, was the coming of Mr. Dwight Morrow as Ambassador. His remarkable success as a diplomat, although he disclaims the title, and his ability to establish friendly relations with the Mexican people and officials, have resulted in an attitude of mutual confidence, which augurs well for the satisfactory settlement of many difficult questions pending between our two governments. From present indica-

tions it would seem that President Calles will retire from office leaving a balanced budget and many public works either completed or well under way. The Revolution is now well past the experimental stage, and while it is inevitable that adjustment will have to be made, Mexico's social and economic advance will depend, in large part, on her ability to crystallize and hold that which she now has. Furthermore, she will need to maintain an attitude of friendliness and cordiality towards those whose resources enable them to be of assistance in the development of a nation whose possibilities are inestimable."

PAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE BISHOP OF MEXICO

Sunday, June 17, 1928. Mrs. Creighton and I visited San Marcos, Popotla, arriving in time to see the Church School in session. All were gathered in one class taught by our Pbro. Rubén Salinas, the priest in charge. Unfortunately, our people have not yet reached a point where they recognize the opportunities open to lay workers in the field of Religious Education. That will come, however, in course of time. Popotla is unique among our Churches in that it is making an appeal to a more intellectual class. They also are able to assume a larger share of District financial responsibilities than most of our other Missions, having already contributed \$66. (Mex.) towards the expenses of our delegate to General Convention. In a very short time this congregation will be wanting to build a new Church. San Marcos is located in Popotla, a suburb of Mexico City, and building costs and labor charges are high. I am sure, when they are ready, every St. Mark's Church in the United States will want to be the patron of San Marcos, Popotla, in a practical as well as spiritual way.

Sunday, June 24, 1928. Arrived in San Martin at four o'clock after an easy trip by auto, while we were on the road, and an exceedingly difficult one when we left the highway. When we reached the outskirts of the village our driver protested that he could go no further. He wanted to know who was going to pay for the car when it smashed up. However, we persuaded him to take a chance and go on, to which he reluctantly agreed. I am sure no auto had ever ventured into San Martin before. Dogs barked at us and people ran out of the houses as we

bumped along over trails meant for burros. Ever so often we got out and pulled rocks out of the way.

Finally we arrived. A great throng gathered and there was a band to greet us. After a short rest in the Sacristy we went into the large open space in front of the Church to be received as becomes a Bishop. At least that was their expressed desire. . . . Meanwhile, night was falling and as we were in a rebel- and bandit-infested region, we were all getting a little alarmed. The Archdeacon hunted up the chauffeur. Then, the Comisario told me to have no fear as he was prepared to furnish me with an armed guard back to the road. So we went on with the program. It was all prepared and the Indians would not cut out one line. Performing, now, by candle light, weird figures came and went on the stage as every now and then a gust of wind would blow out all the candles. At nine o'clock it was over and we vested for Vespers in the Church. The interior was beautifully decorated with festoons of greens and the floor was covered with flower petals. The people either stood or sat on the floor as I read my address and I shall never forget my feelings as I turned towards them to give them the blessing. A sigh of pious fervor filled the Church and gave audible expression to what that blessing meant to these devout people. The people of San Martín have not been ours for very long and we have come to them at their request, both to us and to the Government. May God give us wisdom and His Spirit as we respond. . . .

The School is closed just now for vacation. Soon the boys will be coming back to their studies and work in the fields. Meanwhile, the Chapel is being reconstructed and made safe and beautiful for His Service in Whose Name we are doing it all. Out of that group of boys I am hoping to get more candidates for the Ministry, so that the work in Mexico may not fail to go forward for lack of laborers in this large and fruitful field.

Sunday, July 1, 1928. Amecameca is the one Mission in the District of Mexico which does not go forward. It is depressing to visit it. Due to the local conditions, missionary after missionary has failed there. Nevertheless, we are holding on hoping for better times and a better attitude on the part of the Amecamecans. Our Church, now in a state of disrepair, is well located and contains all the appointments of worship. The lack

of a congregation to fill it, challenges us. Mrs. Creighton and I arrived in the town a little after ten and, guided by Miranda, son of our missionary, proceeded to the Church. A group of about a dozen Indians were there from Tecalco. They, more loyal than the Amecamecans, had walked two hours to be present at the Service. There were several children in the party and two of the women had niños strapped to their backs. There were altogether about twenty present. It was market day and the yard was filled with burros, mules and horses and presented a scene of animation and excitement. After dinner we climbed the Sacro-Monte. We went up one steep side paved with cobble stones stopping, every now and then, to read the inscriptions on the Stations. At the top we visited the Church built there and enjoyed the magnificent view of Amecameca which was in panorama far below. We made our descent on the other side and just reached shelter of the station to avoid a drenching from a heavy shower. The train was on time and we were in Mexico City and home by six o'clock. . . .

Thomas Darlington, M.D., Litt.D., has given much time during the past two years to the work of the City Committee on Plan and Survey, acting as chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the City of New York on Sanitation and Harbor Pollution. In June, 1928, an extensive Report was submitted to Mayor Walker, containing much of value and showing a very considerable amount of study and thought. This Report not only includes recommendations relating to disposal of garbage, refuse and sewage, but also makes a number of recommendations as to the Health Department laboratories, particularly regarding diagnostic work, production of biological products and research investigations. Recommendations offered as regards noises in New York City, a subject which might be of special interest to members of the National Institute of Social Sciences, are (1) Education as to the Golden Rule; to endeavor to relieve society of the burden of enforcement, which requires police, judges, courts, and jails and is expensive and cumbersome; (2) a further study to determine what is unnecessary noise, what revision of the present laws is necessary, how laws may be amended so that they can be properly enforced; (3) to determine branch or branches of City Government responsible for

control and elimination of unnecessary noise; (4) elimination of night work as far as possible.

At its commencement in June, 1927, the Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., received the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College. At the time of the World War on account of the University being named for General Lafayette, Bishop Darlington was able to bring together representatives of the French Government who lectured to the Faculty and students, and thus brought the scholarship of the United States and that of France in closer relations than ever before.

On Decoration Day, 1928, at Gettysburg, when President Coolidge delivered his memorable address, Bishop Darlington was invited to officiate in the presence of the Army and Navy and a large gathering on the historical ground.

As president of the Far Rockaway Home for the Aged, he received a gift of the Home, situated in spacious grounds on Jamaica Bay, furnished complete, with an endowment of \$200,000. In June, 1928, the Home was dedicated by the Bishop to be enjoyed by aged people of culture, without any religious test being required except "a belief in Christ and the practice of the Golden Rule."

Joseph H. Defrees reports that in May, 1928, he entered into a new activity as chairman of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Margaret Elliott, Ph.D., is a member of the faculty of the School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, and is personnel research chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Dr. Elliott enjoyed the unique distinction of having the supervision of the first nation-wide survey of business and professional women among the National Federation membership, yielding much important statistical data as to economic and other conditions among business women.

After more than ten years of service with the Rockefeller Foundation, Edwin R. Embree resigned his position as vice-president to become president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Since taking up his new duties with the beginning of the year, Mr. Embree has been engaged in reorganizing the Fund, and in formulating plans for the expansion of its activities.

Honorable John J. Esch announces that his term of office as member of the Interstate Commerce Committee expired on January 1, 1928. During 1927 he was chairman of the Commission. Mr. Esch now reports the completion of his "personal docket" which includes a report on "Motor Bus and Truck Operation" and to which work he has devoted more than a year. Mr. Esch has resumed the practice of law with offices in the Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

James L. Fieser, Vice-Chairman in Charge of Domestic Operations, American National Red Cross, as a part of his duties, directs Red Cross service in the United States, in the fields of disaster relief, war service, public health nursing, nursing service, home hygiene and care of the sick, first aid and life-saving volunteer service, nutrition service, and Junior Red Cross.

Flood relief operations in the Mississippi Valley still occupy a large though a diminishing part of Mr. Fieser's time. The sixth and last inspection trip of the Vice-Chairman into the flooded area, in company with Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the President's Mississippi Flood Relief Committee, was made just before Christmas and while this work is drawing to a close, various problems continue to arise from time to time. One year after the inundation of the valley, almost \$17,500,000, representing the outpouring of the generous hearts of the American people, was expended in emergency relief and rehabilitation on behalf of 607,000 persons who suffered from the flood. In addition to the 330,000 people provided for in 149 camps set up for the emergency, 200,000 head of refugee cattle and mules were cared for. More than \$600,000 was spent upon health alone; 329 Red Cross nurses being engaged in the health fight. Nearly 2,000,000 acres were planted with Red Cross seed. Throughout, exceptional service was rendered the Red Cross in its relief operation by governmental agencies. Executive secretaries were left for follow-up work in thirty counties which suffered most severely from the flood. These workers will represent their local chapters in caring for cases of continuing need arising from the disaster.

Mr. Fieser cites seven great gains from this disaster:

1. A reciprocal feeling of good-will between the stricken territory and the balance of the country.
2. A definite move toward controlling the waters of the great Mississippi and its tributaries, in the new Flood Control Bill.
3. Leadership for citizenship and a better community life, due to the high standards of relief and rehabilitation maintained by the American Red Cross.
4. New standards of physical, educational and spiritual health.
5. Diversification of crops where only cotton had been planted before.
6. The comeback of the lower Mississippi with a new spirit of grit and determination.
7. Fixation of the position of the American Red Cross as a coöperative enterprise which unites the people everywhere.

Other disasters during the year which have required national financial assistance and direction are the St. Louis tornado in which 43,000 persons were affected, of which number 27,700 were assisted by the Red Cross, involving a total relief fund of \$1,017,329.54; the break in the St. Francis dam, Los Angeles, California, affecting approximately 3,500 persons.

In June, 1928, heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley again brought about a flood situation in the nine states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The disaster affected 120,000 persons in seventy-five counties. Approximately \$280,000 will be expended in relief work. Out of all of these disaster experiences come new and better methods of procedure which are constantly being absorbed into the structure of the organization. A special committee of veteran disaster workers, appointed by the Vice-Chairman, have revised the whole disaster procedure in the light of new lessons learned during the Mississippi Valley flood relief work.

Mr. Fieser in 1927 toured the New England states and Florida, addressing regional conferences arranged annually for "educational and inspirational purposes with relation to our own staff as well as to the loyal supporters of the Red Cross throughout the land." In coöperation again with Mr. Hoover, he helped solve the initial problems of the most destructive flood that has ever visited the New England states. Final figures indicate that

30,000 persons were affected, 17,380 of whom were assisted by the Red Cross, involving a total relief fund of \$1,269,541.56.

In July, 1928, Mr. Fieser, as official representative of the American Red Cross, attended the International Social Welfare Fortnight, held in Paris. Other services of the Red Cross under his direction have gone forward in "healthy fashion."

Professor Irving Fisher, Ph.D., whose activities cover a wide field, has added the following valuable publications to his work of the past year:

"Total Value Criterion": A New Principle in Index Number Construction, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. XXII, New Series No. 160, December, 1927; A Statistical Method for Measuring "Marginal Utility" and Testing the Justice of a Progressive Income tax: Essay in "Economic Essays" contributed in honor of John Bates Clark under sponsorship of American Economic Association, edited by Jacob H. Kollender [Macmillan Company, 1927]; "Full Employment—Prosperity's Problem," *The Magazine of Wall Street*, Vol. 41, No. 12, April 7, 1928; "The Prohibition Controversy," *American Year Book*, 1927; Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., 1928; Weekly Index Number of Stock Prices, accompanied by chart and article (published since January 11, 1926), in 36 American papers, and several foreign papers; A Review of "The Road to Plenty," by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings, *Saturday Review of Literature*, May 12, 1928; "The Lengthening of Human Life—in Retrospect and in Prospect." [Proceedings of the Third Race Betterment Conference, January 2-6, 1928, Battle Creek, Mich.]

Widespread and increasing interest in the periodic health examination movement is reported by Eugene L. Fisk, M.D., Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, New York City. Since the organization of the Institute fifteen years ago, more than 700,000 health examinations have been made; 127,190 examinations in 1927 were conducted at the Head Office in New York, at the branch offices in Chicago and Boston, and by some 9,000 Institute physicians in the field. The prestige of the health examination for policyholders has been greatly extended as a result of actuarial studies made among policyholders receiving the insurance health service with a view to prolonging their lives.

These studies show a reduction in the death rate of from eighteen to twenty-three per cent among the groups examined periodically and counselled as to their health needs. Among policyholders in the middle-aged group a reduction of fifty-three per cent was shown. Studies have been made that reveal the mechanism of this method—that is, the way in which it operates to increase resistance to disease and improve the physical state of those coming under its influence. An intensive investigation made of an unselected group of 1,000 policyholders taking periodic health examinations for three successive years showed fifty per cent of the impairments found on the first examination had been removed at the time of the third examination. A similar study made of a similar group of industrial workers showed like results. The outcome of these studies was presented in detail by Dr. Fisk in a paper on “The Possible Scope of the Periodic Health Examination in the Modern Health Campaign” read at the Third Race Betterment Conference, held in January, 1928, in Battle Creek, Michigan, and in an address, “Periodic Health Examinations” before the Tri-States Medical Association in Memphis, Tenn., in February, 1928. In an address on “The Medical Aspects of the Changing Status of the Causes of Sickness and Death” before the Conference of Social Work, in Memphis, Tenn., last May, Dr. Fisk touched upon the importance of the periodic health examination in combating the degenerative diseases which sickness surveys have disclosed contribute about thirty-five per cent of the deaths throughout the country, but only about three per cent of the sickness rate. On the other hand, while sixty per cent of the sickness rate in representative groups is contributed by diseases of the respiratory system, only twenty per cent of the deaths are attributable to these causes. This disparity between the sickness rate and the death rate from the so-called degenerative diseases, Dr. Fisk pointed out, has focused attention upon the problem of what he characterizes “silent sickness”—which does not speak in terms of disability until it becomes far advanced. That the best way to make this “silent sickness” speak is through the periodic health examination, has been well demonstrated by the experience of the Life Extension Institute.

The practical application of the periodic health examination to the industrial field and its economic importance were emphasized by Dr. Fisk in a paper on “Periodic Health Examinations in

Industry," read at the Fifth International Medical Congress of Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases, held at Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1928.

Interest in the life extension movement has become world-wide as indicated by the fact that in the past year prominent health workers from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, China, and Japan have visited the Head Office of the Institute with a view to securing full data regarding the conduct of life extension work as it has been developed by the Institute within the past fifteen years.

"How to Make the Periodic Health Examination," by Dr. Eugene L. Fisk and Dr. J. Ramser Crawford, the Institute's manual of procedure, has had a second printing, having been translated into Japanese for the special use of medical examiners in a large insurance company of that country. "How to Live," by Irving Fisher, Ph.D., and Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, now in its eighteenth edition, has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Polish, and Spanish. Additional translations are pending. Royalties from the sale of this volume, and other publications of the Institute, are not claimed by the authors, but are given over to the furtherance of public health work. Educational leaflets and reprints dealing with disease prevention and problems of hygiene are being widely distributed in response to requests from health agencies, medical centers, schools, colleges, and the public generally.

Henry Fletcher, who for many years has served on the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union of New York, was elected within the year past, Vice-Chairman of the Union. Mr. Fletcher, as president of the Board of Trustees of the McAuley Water Street Mission, reports the dedication of their new building, named "Markle House," and which since its opening in December, 1927, has proved most helpful to the Mission work. "A year's campaign for funds for the erection of the building," he states, "was brought to a dramatic close by John Markle's offer of its entire cost."

The most constructive work engaging Mr. Fletcher's interest has been as a member of the General Radio Committee, New York Federation of Churches and as chairman of the Executive Committee. A radio committee organized to represent the radio religious work for the entire country elected Mr. Fletcher to

represent New York. Practically all of the problems before the Executive Committee have been entirely novel, their solution, therefore, being of particular interest to the country at large as well as to the Committee members.

Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, is author of a volume: "A Pilgrimage to Palestine," published by Macmillan Company.

In June, 1928, Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D., second vice-president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and "internationally known for his accomplishments to public and social welfare" attended a meeting in London of the Palestine Commission of which he is chairman. Upon the result of the Commission's deliberations, published in the *Jewish Daily Bulletin* (issue June 25, 1928), will be based a five years' program for the colonization and further development of Palestine.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Law was conferred in absentia upon Dr. Frankel by the Hebrew Union College, in June, 1928, "in recognition of devoted and valuable service rendered over a long period of years and in many ways to the cause of Judaism and of mankind." Supplementary to the above, his other affiliations are:

Member, Committee on Infant and Maternal Mortality of the American Public Health Association; member, Committee on Health and Safety of the Boy Scouts of America; member, Committee on the Cost of Medical Care (this Committee is making a five-year study of expenditures made in families due to sickness); member, New York Committee of the Frontier Committee for Mothers and Babies; member, Scientific Committee to Study Infantile Paralysis of the Milbank Foundation; member, Advisory Council of the New York City Department of Health; trustee, World Federation of Education Associations.

Recent articles by Dr. Frankel are: "Twenty Health Points to Watch This Winter, 1927," published in "Other People's Money," December, 1927; "Life and Death Among New York Jews, 1928" (*The Survey*, May 15, 1928).

A collection of papers, entitled: "Colour and Colour Theories," by Christine Ladd-Franklin, LL.D., contains "a very

thoroughgoing discussion of the hitherto reigning theories of colour-sensation—those of Hering and Helmholtz.” Her theory of colour-vision, known as the Ladd-Franklin theory, “has gained wide acceptance both in Europe and in America.”

Madame Johanna Gadski, who, having resumed her artistic career, plans to return to this country in the autumn of 1928 for another concert and operatic tour which will extend to the Pacific Coast. Two operatic recitals in New York City are included in her season's program.

The *Annual Report* for 1927, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, of which C. Stuart Gager, Ph.D., Sc.D., Pd.D., is director, contained a reproduction of a design for a new Rose Garden, prepared by Mr. Harold A. Caparn, consulting landscape architect of the Botanic Garden. This illustration, and the statement that accompanied it, coming to the attention of Mr. Walter V. Cranford, of Greenwich, Conn., while examining the report, resulted in a contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Cranford of \$15,000 for the Rose Garden. Work was begun in June, 1927, and the Garden was opened to the public on Sunday, June 24, 1928, with pre-views for City officials, members of the Board of Trustees, the Woman's Auxiliary and Botanic Garden members. This is generally conceded to be one of the finest rose gardens in a public park in the eastern United States, having an area of about one acre, and is laid out so as to show the history of the horticultural varieties of the Rose, and of many wild species of the genus *Rosa*.

The attendance at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden during 1927 was over one million, representing an increase of about 500,000, or 100 per cent over the preceding year. The Botanic Garden has placed more than 25,000 potted plants in the class rooms of 130 schools of Brooklyn and other Boroughs, and supplied 3000 teachers in 121 schools with living plant material in quantities sufficient for the instruction of 109,000 pupils. Over 705,000 penny packets of seeds were supplied to school children for planting in school and home gardens. The Garden published 156 articles embodying the results of botanical research, including three research journals having wide international circulation, and maintains a bureau of public information on all aspects of plant life and gardening. Of the total budget of \$192,500, the

City of New York appropriated 43 per cent, and the trustees 57 per cent.

John Palmer Gavit, as Foreign Editor of *The Survey*, devoted the summer of 1928 to travel in various parts of Germany, gathering material for a symposium on "The New Germany," for the December issue of that publication, in recognition of the tenth anniversary of the abdication of the Kaiser and the beginnings of the German Republic, November 9th, 1918.

Mrs. Louis Napoleon Geldert (Grace Duffie Boylan), twelve of whose published books are in the Congressional Library, announces new editions of two of her books from the press of Little, Brown and Co., Boston: the fifteenth large printing of "Thy Son Liveth," published anonymously in 1918; the sixth printing of "The Pipes of Clovis." Recently her "Young Folks Uncle Tom's Cabin," an adaptation of Mrs. Stowe's immortal work, has been re-issued under a new firm's imprint. Greatly interested in the development of poetic expression in the South, Mrs. Geldert annually presents three cash prizes for the best short story, poem and one-act play written by members of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, Tenn., in which she conducts a class in literature. Her poem, "Conquerors," appeared in the *Literary Digest*, issue of February 11, 1928.

The Arkansas Legislature and the General Federation of Women's Clubs of New York are among the important organizations to adopt or advocate Mrs. Geldert's original proposition to paint the names of rivers on bridges spanning the streams. This educational measure was first promoted by Mrs. Geldert in 1923 during her term of office as national president of the League of American Pen Women and many states have incorporated the feature in their highway improvement operations.

Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, published in *Harper's Magazine* for May, 1928, an article which has brought forth much comment both in educational and business circles. The article, entitled: "Does Business Want Scholars?" answers the question in the affirmative on the basis of a study covering the record of 4,125 of the college graduates in the Bell System from 104 colleges. Among other significant results, the study showed that the students who

ranked among the tenth highest in college as a rule achieved corresponding rank in business.

In June, 1928, Mr. Gifford received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Robert H. Goddard, of the Department of Physics, Clarke University, states that he continues to make progress on the development of a rocket for reaching high altitudes.

In the field of literature, Herbert H. Gowen, D.D., professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of Washington, and president of the Japan Society of Seattle and the Pacific Northwest Academy of Arts, has added two volumes of intrinsic value to his list: "An Outline History of Japan" (D. Appleton and Company), and "The Journal of Kenkō" (University of Washington Bookstore). Dr. Gowen has also contributed chapters to "Problems of International Understanding" (University of Washington Bookstore) and "Christ and the World" (Scribners' Sons). Articles have appeared in the *Journal of Oriental Research*, the *Angelican Theological Review*, etc. During the year he took active part in the proceedings of the Institute of International Relations at Riverside, California, and Seattle, Washington.

The King of Italy has also honored Dr. Gowen by bestowal of the decoration, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, for "distinction in literature."

Theodore J. Grayson, director of Evening and Extension Schools, University of Pennsylvania, reports the successful publication in April, 1928, of his book, "Investment Trusts" (John Wiley and Sons, New York). The volume represents three years of constant work on the part of Mr. Grayson. In preparation is another book: "Leaders and Periods of American Finance," to appear about January 1, 1929.

In July, 1928, Wilfred T. Grenfell, M.D., distinguished "medical missionary in Labrador," received, in person, knighthood from King George of England at Buckingham Palace, together with the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

On his return in the spring of 1928 from a two months' tour abroad visiting Holland, France, England, and Scotland, Herbert F. Gunnison, LL.D., president of *The Brooklyn Eagle*, noted some impressions "along the way." In Holland, the "famous flower and tulip exhibit"; in France, that "while France is still working under the four cent franc, they seem to adjust matters in such a way as to cause no confusion and the country is apparently prosperous"; in England and Scotland, where Mr. Gunnison derived a "clear insight in regard to political activities and was very much impressed with the new member of Parliament, Sir Alfred Monde."

As president of the Students' Club of New York City, Mrs. John Henry Hammond lent her efforts toward the completion of their new building at 340 West 85th Street. As a result, 151 resident members can now be accommodated. They come from nearly every state of the Union to study music, painting and the drama. Mrs. Hammond, who is president of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, states that "within the year about 25,000 persons have visited Roosevelt House, the restored birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, located at 28 East 20th Street, New York City, and that Roosevelt Clubs have been formed in over one hundred of the Public Schools of Greater New York. Other organizations to which Mrs. Hammond has given active service are the Parents' League of New York, the Home Thrift Association, the Art Alliance of America and the Froebel League, now known as the Langzettell School.

The theatrical season of 1927-28 noted the appearance of Walter Hampden, Litt.D., in four plays at Hampden's Theatre, New York. The first, produced in October, 1927, was Henrik Ibsen's comedy, "An Enemy of the People." After presenting this play for 119 performances, Mr. Hampden appeared in a revival of "Hamlet" for thirteen performances. Next he revived "Caponsacchi," presenting it fifty-five times. Then offered the first revival of Shakespeare's "King Henry V" seen in New York in thirty years, finishing his metropolitan season in this play. After that he visited Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Haven, appearing in "Hamlet," "Caponsacchi" and "An Enemy of the People." In October, 1927, Mr. Hamp-

den was elected president of the Players' Club, succeeding the late John Drew.

Commanding General William N. Haskell of the New York National Guard, emphasizes that this force "available for first line defense of our country" is comprised of 21,000 men and officers. He further states that :

"This force is authorized by the National Defense Act of the United States and by the Military Law of the State of New York and its training and development is similar in plan and scope as that of the regular army, except for the difference in the time element between the full-time period devoted by the Regular Army and the part-time given by the Guardsman. The National Defense Act requires each National Guard organization to perform forty-eight armory drills in each year and in addition to take fifteen days field training at an authorized training camp. The training directive for the entire United States is prepared by the War Department through its Chief of the Militia Bureau and all training programs and schedules prepared by organizations must conform to this directive. The State of New York maintains a headquarters for its Commanding General and also five Key staff officers. The Military Law of the State charges the Commanding General with the responsibility for the general efficiency, drill, instruction, inspection, small arms and artillery practice, movements, operation and care of troops. The permanent staff, under the direction of the Commanding General prepares all orders, training circulars and memoranda relating to the training, conducts the annual inspection of troops, animals, property, material and buildings; conducts the small-arms practice and has direct supervision over all activities. It is the duty of the Commanding General to outline his policies, to dictate the plan and method of training and to supervise the carrying out of these policies, plans and methods. The State authorities provide the armory facilities for all troops stationed outside the City of New York, whereas the City of New York takes similar action in the case of those organizations within the Greater City. The State has provided a Camp near Peekskill, New York, known familiarly as Camp Smith where practically all foot troops receive their fifteen days annual Field Training. Here is also located, during the summer

training period, the headquarters of the New York National Guard. . . .

"The lighter side of the military life is not neglected. At all of our camps exceptional recreation facilities have been installed in the shape of moving pictures, amateur vaudeville, boxing, fencing, baseball and track athletics. Mindful of the religious side of life, every organization has a chaplain who is charged with the conduct of religious services on Sundays. At Camp Smith we maintain two chapels, one for Protestant services and the other for Roman Catholics. A representative of the Jewish Welfare Board visits the camps occasionally and attends to the religious needs of that faith.

"In conclusion I would say just a word as to what the National Guard is doing for the community. The discipline and training gained by the National Guardsman during his three year enlistment unquestionably makes him a better and more useful citizen of his community, State and Nation. The State of New York has every reason to be proud of its citizen soldiery." A personal visit of inspection to most of the seventy-eight stations or armories in the State of New York has been made by the Commanding General.

George A. Hastings, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, will give a course on "The Organization of Public Opinion" in the Extension Department, Columbia University, during the winter term. His article, "Why Grandmothers Leave Home," appearing in the *New York Times* (issue, March 20, 1927), received first prize from the 1928 National Conference of Social Work in convention at Memphis, Tennessee, as "the outstanding story of the year stressing social work." The Travelers Aid Society has had occasion to deal with about 90,000 cases a year of elderly "runaways" who, leaving home for various reasons, are found bewildered in railroad stations.

Will H. Hays, M.A., who has entered upon his seventh year as president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., has concerned himself through the year with the further stabilization of the motion picture industry and with continued improvement of the screen product. While it is one of the youngest of the great industries, the motion picture industry,

under Mr. Hays' leadership, has rapidly become of major importance in world affairs, not only through its very strong influence upon trade, but because it definitely affects the friendship of nations. An outstanding aim of Mr. Hays is to direct the motion picture towards increasing friendship between nations. "When we know one another," he says, "we do not hate, and when we do not hate, we do not make war." To this end, he has encouraged careful consideration of every motion picture theme having a bearing upon a foreign people. In advance of production, the embassies of such nations are approached, that their advice may be obtained and utilized by the producers. "It is the purpose of the motion picture industry," Mr. Hays states, "to make sure that the nationals of one country are properly presented on the screen to the nationals of all other countries." Under Mr. Hays' guidance, arbitration, by which contractual disputes are amicably settled, has been carried on in the motion picture industry with such success that the industry today serves as the outstanding example of the arbitration system in this country. In four years, more than 50,000 cases, involving millions of dollars, have been disposed of without recourse to law and without attendant losses in time, money and good-will.

Among other institutions which Mr. Hays has fostered in the industry are a Central Casting Bureau for Extras in Hollywood by which casual employees are saved employment fees and spared the necessity of tramping from studio to studio in search of work; a Studio Club for girls employed in pictures in Hollywood; service of film free of charge to institutions for cripples, the aged, prisoners and other shut-ins who are unable to attend motion picture theaters; gifts of films to leper colonies; service of films for immigrants on incoming liners with a view to aiding in their Americanization, etc. Through his intermediation, a standard Exhibition Contract has been drawn up between exhibitors and distributors of motion pictures, and Film Boards of Trade have been established in the principal cities of this country and of Canada in order to increase the efficiency of distribution. At the same time, he has brought to the producers a higher understanding of the possibilities of the motion picture and a stronger determination to see that the material used on the screen is in keeping with prevailing moral standards. A consistent advocate of the art of motion pictures, he has been

largely instrumental in bringing university and college recognition of this new form of expression.

Aside from his motion picture activities, the outstanding achievement of Mr. Hays within the year was leadership in raising a \$15,000,000 Service Pension Fund to be used for support of aged members of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Job E. Hedges,* who in May, 1928, returned from an extended trip around the world, at special invitation of the Near East Relief, visited the Island of Syra where one of their largest orphanages is located. Purposing to remain for one night only, a severe storm necessitated Mrs. Hedges extending her stay to six days and nights, giving her further time and opportunity to note the work of the Near East Relief. In a letter which appeared in the March, 1928, issue of *Independent Woman*, to the National President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Lena Madessin Phillips, Mrs. Hedges wrote as follows:

"While on Syra, I attended a Sunday morning service of 1700 children. Most of them sat on the floor. Some of them were only six years old; all were from the Smyrna disaster. You never saw such splendid behavior; such loving discipline. That same night I went to the Greek candlelight service and saw 900 boys in the dim candlelight chanting Grecian hymns. When it was over they all walked out as quietly as if it had been a requiem. I went to the town near Piraeus and saw the refugees—living by hundreds in barns, no glass in the windows . . . The Near East Relief deserves highest praise for all it has done and is doing."

Mrs. John Miller Horton continues her active part in the work of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which celebrated its thirty-eighth birthday on March 12, 1928, Mrs. Horton presiding on that occasion. She is also General Chairman of the Committee of the Living Flags and Honorary Chairman, "Correct Use of the Flag." She has been especially interested in the proposed new Constitu-

* Mrs. Hedges has been ill for four months, but wishes to add that the above is "an incident from her travels" of last year.

tion Hall to be erected in Washington, D. C., the seating capacity of the present hall being quite inadequate.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell announces the publication of "The Recollections of an Inconsequential Man," which he adds is "his only offense."

In February, 1928, S. S. Huebner, Ph.D., returned from a trip to the Orient comprising nine months and extending to Japan, Manchuria, China and Korea. During this period he gave courses of lectures at fourteen leading universities and colleges of Japan, including Tokyo University of Commerce, Tokio Imperial University, Waseda University, St. Paul's University, Keio University, Hokeido Imperial University, Otaru Commercial College, Nagoya Commercial College, Osaka Higher Commercial School, Kobe Higher Commercial School and Kansai University. Throughout Japan, China, and Korea, he addressed all the leading national and local insurance organizations, both property insurance and life insurance, as well as numerous business and civic organizations.

Dr. Huebner in the year past has served as dean of the American College of Life Underwriters, organized in 1927, under the auspices of the National Association of Life Underwriters. This College was organized for the threefold purpose of (1) encouraging and fostering the training of students in educational institutions for the career of professional life underwriter, (2) coöperating with educational institutions in general life insurance education, (3) recognizing properly qualified life underwriters with a professional degree. To meet the last of the aforementioned purposes, the American College of Life Underwriters is legally empowered to grant the professional degree of Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U. Degree). In granting the degree the college has in mind the same general purposes that actuate the giving of the degree of Certified Public Accountant.

A new volume: "The Economics of Life Insurance" (D. Appleton and Company), is one of a series of seven volumes which Dr. Huebner is editing and which are appearing under the heading: "Life Insurance: Its Economic and Social Relations." Thus far six of these volumes have been published.

The more recent work engaged in by Ellsworth Huntington, Ph.D., of the Department of Geological Sciences, Yale University, has been directed toward two objects, one general in character and the other specific. The general object has been to round out his acquaintance with the different parts of the world with a view to gaining a sounder basis for the comparison of the civilization and activity of one part of the world with another. For this purpose, among other things, Dr. Huntington toured by automobile in the Southern States last spring, and plans a journey to South America next winter. One phase of the trip to the Southern States included "a preliminary investigation in order to determine whether there is any evidence of selective migration from the flood areas of the Mississippi. The results, although tentative and based on limited data, are extremely suggestive. They show that among the French-speaking people in the southern part of the flooded areas near New Orleans, there was practically no migration. The whole population returned after the flood and went on with life as usual. On the other hand, among the negroes and among the English-speaking whites, the floods appear to have produced a very distinct change in the population. Statistics derived from the schools in a number of towns in the flooded areas of northern Louisiana and Mississippi show a decided tendency toward the emigration of what are commonly called the middle classes, although as a matter of fact, they stand well above the average in the social scale. The largest migration took place among physicians, carpenters, and other skilled workers, minor merchants, and the like. In general they are persons who do not hold much property and are not firmly anchored by old and long-established interests. On the other hand, although many unattached persons of the floater type naturally move away in the flooded areas, the increase of such migration over that occurring in normal times does not appear to have been very significant. In many cases the places of the less competent have been immediately supplied by a counter migration back to the flooded areas. Land formerly occupied by negro cotton planters has now been occupied by what are locally known as hill-billies who occupy the same houses and become tenants on much the same terms as the negroes. The net result appears to be that while the upper and lower levels of society have not been greatly altered, the middle levels have suffered depletion."

The specific object mentioned above has been a fuller and more accurate study of the relation between health and weather than has yet been accomplished. For this purpose the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has given extensive assistance to the National Research Council's Committee on the Atmosphere and Man. A completed body of tabulations shows more fully than ever before that the health and activity of a community like New York City "depend with extraordinary intimacy upon the condition of the weather. One of the most notable results is the systematic manner in which variability of the weather promotes health. This may seem a small matter at first sight, but its consequences are far-reaching."

In memory of the distinguished psychiatrist, Thomas W. Salmon, M.D., the Helen Hartley Jenkins Clinic is now known as the Hartley-Salmon Clinic. Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, L.H.M., M.A., is president of the Corporation. Its offices are located at 488 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut. In the 1927 report submitted by Otto G. Wiedman, M.D., Medical Director, some interesting facts may be noted: "The Clinic has functioned during the five-year period on a part time basis, and the number of patients served every year has varied as the staff of the Clinic has varied. During the year 1925 and to July, 1926, because of a larger Clinic staff, a greater number of patients passed through the Clinic than in the year 1927. The ever-increasing demands from schools and parents, private and public agencies and institutions, for the services of the Clinic have made it evident that the Clinic meets a very real need in the city and state. Its objective, since its organization, has been to develop a constructive mental hygiene program and to become a mental health center." The total number of patients placed on psychiatric treatment since 1924 are 479; number of psychiatric treatments given, 1,467; number of visits of Clinical social workers to patients under treatment, 2,196.

In his introduction to the Fourth Study of Motor Vehicle Accidents in the State of Connecticut, Commissioner Robbins B. Stoeckel, states: "Again the Hartley Corporation, in coöperating with the Motor Vehicle Department of this State, is offering this statistical publication of Professor Richard Shelton Kirby, which is based on State records. As time goes on, the conclusions drawn from motor vehicle statistics are becoming more

and more established in their certainty. Each year brings confirmation of those of the year before. This is true not only in Connecticut, but wherever motor vehicle traffic conditions are similar to ours. . . .

"Education is the only solution of the automotive traffic problem. This means education to the point of attainment of correct thought to meet each situation as it arises and to anticipate avoidable dangers; in short, acquired knowledge plus foresight. Possibly, in the course of one or more generations, when education can be accomplished approximately to such a degree that every driver knows what is expected of him and what he may expect of others, and as a result of his common sense becomes able to apply his knowledge, then, if he is well intentioned enough actually to carry on, the only danger from motor vehicle operation will be that caused by motor vehicle criminals. Criminal drivers are in a minor percentage and can be handled more easily than unintentional offenders. The pressure must henceforth be, therefore, for education. These statistics are offered once again to point out the need for education and for the direction and control of the application of its principles."

These valuable studies in pamphlet form have been made possible by the Hartley Corporation through the generosity of its founder and patron, Mrs. Jenkins.

As a trustee of the Connecticut Junior Republic Association, Inc., Mrs. Jenkins has been most active in its financial support. This year she offered the services of the Hartley-Salmon Clinic for the direction of psychiatric and psychological study in the Republic, thus enabling the work to be efficiently established in the most modern methods. Mrs. Jenkins' offer also makes possible the research into institutional care of the problem boy. The Junior Republic "is a colony of nearly one hundred boys from fourteen to eighteen years old, on a farm of 160 acres two miles north of Litchfield, Connecticut. It gets its name from the fact that its Junior 'Citizens' are actually self-governing by their own laws, officers, courts, jail and taxpaying voters. Capable boys of all sorts are provided with schooling, experience and a home for the development of patriotic, self-supporting men. 'Nothing without Labor' is taught on a cash in hand basis."

A founder and active member of the Board of Directors of the National Probation Association, Mrs. Jenkins, in 1921,

when the Association was first incorporated, was one of the first to recognize the importance of a national organization to aid the courts and other public and private agencies in establishing effective probation service. She contributed to the starting of the work and has since been very active in carrying it on. The Association assists in the establishment of juvenile courts and probation departments in all parts of the country, and serves as a clearing house for information to all judges, social workers and others who seek information on the best methods of organizing juvenile courts and probation work. Honorable George W. Wickersham, a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, is president of the National Probation Association.

Mrs. Jenkins for many years has been an actively interested member of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of New York City and on occasion has contributed toward the support of this work.

In addition to her continued interest in the work of Hartley House Settlement, located at 413 West 46th Street, New York City, she has given special attention in the last year to the needs of the country work which is being carried on at Hartley Farm, Towaco, N. J. Her most recent gift is a cottage for girls in memory of her daughter, Helen Hartley Geer.

The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, the dean of which is Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., has had an unusually active year. This being the ninth year of Professor Johnson's deanship, he requested the several departments of the School to make a thorough survey of the aim and methods of their educational work. This was done during the first half of the academic year. During the latter half of the academic year the curriculum of the School as a whole has been carefully studied by a representative committee of the faculty with the expectation that important changes will be made in the curriculum early in the coming academic year. The students in the School have been as active as the faculty in building up the institution. The student body has organized the Wharton Association, which has given support to the library of the School, has brought the students and the faculty into closer relations, and has established a publication of high standing entitled; "The Wharton News of Finance and Commerce." This monthly

periodical contains articles on business subjects and makes a special feature of the review of business literature. The publication has thus far been sent to all the 5,000 alumni of the Wharton School, and has been much appreciated by them.

The investigation begun by Dean Johnson in the summer of 1927, at the request of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, concerning the proposed acquisition of the Western Maryland Railway by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was completed, and his report submitted to the Association of Commerce in December, 1927. The report recommended that the Baltimore Association of Commerce withhold action for the present, but also recommended that if the eastern trunk line railroads were grouped into four large systems it would be in the interest of the City of Baltimore for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to acquire the Western Maryland Railway. The report was accepted by the Association of Commerce.

Among the addresses that Dr. Johnson has made within the past year was one upon the subject, "Can Business Be Made A Science?" This subject was discussed at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Another address, "Conditions in China," was delivered at the annual commencement of the Wagner Free Institute of Philadelphia.

In January, 1928, Dean Johnson brought out a volume of seven essays entitled, "Interpretations." The first three interpret the influence of Confucius upon China in the past, and explain why the influence of Confucian philosophy will be less in the future; the second and third essays deal with "China Today" and "China Tomorrow." The other essays deal with English subjects. One is a study of the relation of the religious and cultural life of Wales and England, presented under the caption of "A Visit To An Unfrequented Corner of Wales," which grew out of a study of the cathedral at St. Davids. The last three essays are on London, the titles being, "The Lure of London," "London's Greatness," and "London's Future."

About two years ago, Dean Johnson in collaboration with Professor G. G. Huebner and Professor G. Lloyd Wilson, began the preparation of a volume, entitled "Principles of Transportation," a book containing a discussion of all four phases of transportation—railroad, ocean, highway and air. This is the first time all four parts of the subject of transportation have been discussed in a single volume, it being in-

tended for the use of university classes and also for study by men engaged in the business of transportation. The publisher of this book and "Interpretations" is D. Appleton and Company, who have published most of Dr. Johnson's books.

An annual grant of \$1,000 has been established by Otto H. Kahn, LL.D., which each year will be used for prizes for students of the Department of Drama of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. The first awards of the prizes were given at the commencement of the Carnegie Institute in June, 1928. The fund will be divided each year into three prizes: A first prize of \$500 known as the Otto H. Kahn Prize of the First Class and two prizes of \$250 to be known as the Otto H. Kahn Prizes of the Second Class. Two of the prizes will "usually be given for acting and the third for play-writing. At the discretion of the Committee, one of the prizes may be given for production, either direction or stage design."

Vernon L. Kellogg, Sc.D., LL.D., permanent secretary of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., announces his election as trustee of the Brookings Institution, established in Washington by the fusion, with some modification, of the Institute of Economics, the Institute for Government Research and the Robert Brookings Graduate School, and his reelection as member of the Rockefeller Foundation and of its executive committee.

Dr. Kellogg has published articles in *Scribner's Magazine*, *The Outlook*, *Out West Magazine*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *McCall's Magazine*, *New York Times*, *The Sun*, and other periodicals.

In his capacity as editor of the book: "The Effective College," published by the Association of American Colleges, Robert L. Kelly, LL.D., permanent secretary of the above organization, says that "vital phases of college administration in the United States are discussed therein by university and college officials." Dr. Kelly wrote the introduction and the chapter on "Remaking the College Curriculum." His further writings include three books, (1) "The Minnesota Colleges—Their Contribution to Society," Dr. Kelly having made a study of the contribution to the state and to the nation of the thirteen colleges of Minne-

sota; (2) "The Occidental Colleges," Dr. Kelly being invited by Occidental College, at Los Angeles, Cal., to outline a program of procedure for future years. The Occidental plan involves the development of separate colleges under a common administrative and executive management. (Published by the Association of American Colleges); (3) "A Handbook of Christian Education," setting forth facts as to personnel and institutions of the agencies in the United States devoted to the maintenance of the Christian element in the educational theory and practice in higher and secondary education. The Handbook lists some 1600 institutions and many hundreds of persons. (Published by the Council of Church Boards of Education.)

John C. Kirtland, L.H.D., of the Department of Latin, The Phillips Exeter Academy, served as chairman of the Committee appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board to prepare the "Latin Word List," which is hereafter to form part of the definition of the requirement in Latin for admission to college.

Rufus B. von KleinSmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President, University of Southern California, has had a splendid record of achievement in the field of international affairs. Eight years ago he visited the leading universities of Latin America, when he did much to cement friendly relationship between the universities of Latin America and this country. Three years ago he was sent as a representative of the United States to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. In connection with his work in the field of international affairs, the universities of Latin America have conferred upon him the following degrees:

J.D. University of Mexico.

Dr. en Medicine, University Central, Quito, Ecuador.

Dr. en Filosofia y letras, Universidad Major San Marcos de Lima, Lima, Peru.

Two years ago Dr. von KleinSmid established the Institute of International Relations at Riverside, California, and attracted there some of the outstanding men of this country and abroad. The Institute plans its program somewhat after the Institute of Politics, held under the auspices of Williams College, Williams-town, Mass., and has for its purpose the promotion of that

understanding among nations which will lead to sympathy and good-will. While not held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, the Institute has the hearty approval of many of our government officials.

Within the year the French Government honored Dr. von KleinSmid with the decoration of Officier de l'instruction publique.

In June, 1927, George Frederick Kunz, Sc.D., attended the dedication and presentation of the statue of Joan of Arc to The California Palace of the Legion of Honor in Lincoln Park, San Francisco, and made the presentation address. This statue was the gift of Archer M. Huntington, Litt.D., to the people of San Francisco and was the work of his wife, Anna Hyatt Huntington.

Two articles by Dr. Kunz appeared in *Mineral Industry* for 1927:

The Production of Precious Stones for the year, 1926.

The Production of Platinum for the year, 1926.

The following six articles were published in the *Saturday Evening Post*:

American Travels of a Gem Collector (issue, November 26, 1927).

American Travels of a Gem Collector (issue, December 10, 1927).

The Gem Collector in Europe (issue, January 21, 1928).

Trailing Gems in Europe (issue, March 10, 1928).

Discoveries of a Gem Expert (issue, March 31, 1928).

The Indestructible Value (issue, April 5, 1928).

Dr. Kunz further reports a visit to Cuba where he consulted with the authorities concerning the establishment of an archeological museum.

One of her most "vital" activities as emphasized by Miss Alice Lakey, business manager of *Insurance* and *The Insurance Critic*, was an Insurance Conference in October, 1927, which was arranged between the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Life Underwriters of Newark, N. J. In January, 1928, Miss Lakey attended the Conference on Cause and Cure of War as one of 100 delegates appointed by the president, Mrs. John D. Sherman, of the General Federation

of Women's Clubs. Nine organizations coöperated in the Conference, each sending 100 delegates.

In connection with her former work for the Federal Pure Food Law, 1902-1912, due honor has been accorded Miss Lakey in the second volume of Mark Sullivan's "History of Our Times." In the chapter on the Pure Food Law, Mr. Sullivan especially notes the work done at that time.

Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert, president of The Junior Emergency Relief Society in a report, November, 1927-May, 1928, gives an interesting résumé of the work accomplished by that organization.

"Fourteen years ago," writes Mrs. Lambert, "the Junior War Relief Society was one of the first organizations to respond to the call of War's suffering and need, with a membership of 300; at the Armistice 2,000 names were enrolled—out of which grew our present permanent philanthropy, The Junior Emergency Relief. This season has been our largest in every way since the Armistice. With a membership of 666, we have made and distributed 133,165 articles—21,105 more than last year, bringing our grand total since 1914 to 2,109,523. The majority of these articles have been given to Home Charities, but we have also sent to England, France, Italy, Russia, the Near East, Greece, China, Siam, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Labrador. We have continued to carry on without any overhead expenses—actually every cent received from membership dues and donations is expended for materials upon which we work."

To the consideration of the many proposed plans offered for the enlargement of Valeria Home at Croton, N. Y., Mrs. Valeria Langeloth in the year past has devoted the greater part of her time. In May of this year, construction of the fifth guest house at Valeria Home was begun, which on completion will enable Valeria Home to accommodate 150 guests. Mrs. Langeloth further states that demand for convalescent and recreational service has so far exceeded expectations, that in addition to increasing the Home's accommodations in this connection, it has also been necessary to secure larger administrative offices which are now located at 1 East 42d Street, New York City. For the recreation of the guests at Valeria

Home, Mrs. Langeloth continues her weekly organ recitals, often supplemented by the latest in travel pictures and news reels.

Mrs. Langeloth is likewise interested in the American Women's Association and serves on the Board of Trustees of the Gotham Hospital.

In February, 1927, Harry H. Laughlin, Sc.D., of the Eugenics Record Office, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., submitted a series of statements on the biological aspects of immigration, before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives. In March, 1928, Dr. Laughlin, who has been the expert eugenics agent for the Committee since 1920, submitted further studies, outlining the "racial problems which the United States and its people have had confronting them during our history."

In June, 1928, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Miss Eva LeGallienne, director of the Civic Repertory Theatre, New York City, by Tufts College, Medford, Mass., "in recognition of her services to the American stage."

At the annual general meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry held in New York City during the summer of 1928, Arthur D. Little, Chem.D., head of A. D. Little, Inc., Research Bureau of Cambridge, Mass., was elected president of the Society. Dr. Little is the "fourth American president elected in its forty-seven years of existence." Although the organization is international, it is largely composed of British and American members.

Everett W. Lord, A.M., Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, reports the completion under his direction of a valuable study on "Education and Income."

Reverend A. R. Mansfield, D.D., Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, considers the year just past as one of the most significant in the history of the Institute, for it marked the opening of various parts of the new annex building at 25 South Street, which when completed will more than double the Institute's capacity for serving mer-

chant seamen ashore. The opening of a dormitory floor in the new building brought the total lodgings capacity to 918, an increase of eighty-two beds. It further released space in the old building for a reading and lounging room accommodating several hundred men. This expansion was of considerable importance because of the unusually acute unemployment situation among seamen and because of the fact that there is no other place on the East River waterfront of Manhattan where active seamen may take shelter in bad weather. The new entrance hall, giving access to both the old and the new buildings, was opened, thereby relieving the congestion attendant upon the entry of as many as nine thousand men daily. A new sixty-foot soda fountain and luncheonette were installed to serve refreshments and hot dishes at lower prices than for similar items anywhere else on the waterfront. The volume of business transacted by the Institute's post office was found to equal that of a town of 20,000 inhabitants. The Government therefore felt warranted in taking this department over in the fall of 1927 as a sub-station extending full government post office service to seamen.

In connection with his work at Rosemary, L. I., Francis H. Markoe presented "Henry VIII," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Richard II" in the outdoor theater. In 1927, dramatizations of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Marlowe's "Tamburlaine" and Euripides' "Helena," and an original play by Mr. Markoe on a Serbian legend, "The Mother of the Jugovichi," were given. This last year Mr. Markoe was a member of the Exhibition Committee of the Mural Painters and exhibited with the Independents.

As a director of the Kips Bay Boys' Club, he reports that the new house, opened some two and one-half years ago, is running to capacity, thus doubling its field of usefulness. Mr. Markoe continues to lend his personal interest each Christmas to the distribution of calendars, tooth brushes and other useful articles at Sing Sing and Dannemora prisons.

As president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, Franklin H. Martin, M.D., Director-General and President-Elect of the American College of Surgeons, makes announcement that a bill in 1928 was passed by

Act of Congress, which provided for an annual appropriation by the United States Government of \$50,000, which moneys "shall be utilized to maintain a Gorgas Laboratory in Panama." It is anticipated that within the next five years the Republic of Panama will provide a laboratory to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The site on which the laboratory is to be located was one assigned to the Gorgas Memorial in 1923.

In June, 1927, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. Martin. In July, 1928, the University of Wales at Cardiff bestowed upon him the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws. While acting as delegate from this country to the International Cancer Conference of the Royal Society of Medicine, in London, during July, 1928, Dr. Martin, together with other foreign delegates to the Conference, was received by His Majesty, King George V of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Graves Mather on their extended trip around the world, have been deeply concerned with the prevalence of preventable blindness in Egypt. The great necessity for immediate action was urged by Dr. Charles B. Watson, president of the American University at Cairo. Mrs. Mather, (Winifred Holt), founder of the Lighthouses for the Blind, through printed propaganda and other channels, has given unstinted coöperation to the University in its endeavor to establish a branch "Lighthouse" for the prevention of blindness, which "threatens no less than ninety per cent of the Egyptian population." In all this work no distinction of race, class or religion is made.

The work of Lighthouse No. 1, incorporated as "The New York Association for the Blind," located at 111 East 59th Street, New York City, is making splendid strides in its various departments and is becoming more and more a Social Settlement where men, women and children go for health and pleasure-giving diversion. The Lighthouse Craft Shop has been called the "most unique shop in New York" because of its attractive and useful articles made by "workers in the dark." In the field of drama "the advanced group of the Recreation Department, composed of young blind business and college women, have continued at their work with enthusiasm." The Lighthouse "on the air" in the form of the various Lighthouse musical groups has become a familiar fixture the past year.

In December, 1927, Mr. Mather gave an illustrated lecture on "Archive Research and Its Relation to Art" before the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University, New York.

In 1927 Stephen Tyng Mather, LL.D., was especially engaged in the activities listed below:

(1) As director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has had administrative supervision of nineteen national parks and thirty-two national monuments. This involved several administrative field trips to existing parks and the study of problems relating to the creation of new parks and monuments and the stimulation in every practicable way of public interest in the national park system.

(2) As chairman of the recreation section of the Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Recreation, called in Honolulu, Hawaii, by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of Congress, visited the Hawaiian Islands in April, 1927. Earlier in the year visited Guatemala and San Salvador in connection with the work of this Conference.

(3) As chairman, National Conference on State Parks, has furthered the State park and forest movement throughout the United States.

(4) As a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has assisted in developing a comprehensive park, parkway, and playground system for the National Capital.

Charles H. Mayo, M.D., LL.D., in 1927, has read a number of important papers, among which may be mentioned: "Radiant Energy," before the Association of Commerce, Winona, Minnesota; "Public Health Talk," at the Rotary Club meeting in Kansas City, Mo.; Commencement Address before the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery; "Cancer" at a Sectional Meeting, American College of Surgeons. In 1927, Dr. Mayo was made honorary member of the Royal Academia Medica di Roma and the Sociedade Brasileira de Urologia.

In November, 1927, the Royal Order of Commander of the Northern Star was conferred upon William H. Mayo, M.D., LL.D., Surgeon and Chief of Staff, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, by His Majesty, the King of Sweden. Carleton

College in June, 1928, honored Dr. Mayo, bestowing upon him the degree, Doctor of Laws.

Last year with the aid of the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association, Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor, Sunday Magazine, *New York Herald Tribune*, organized a conference of committees from both of these associations to discuss the ten chief causes for failures in life. Out of this grew some scientific articles and eventually a book which The Century Company published in 1928 under the title: "Why Men Fail." The *Herald Tribune Magazine*, which is a syndicated publication, reaches two and a half million people weekly.

Shepard Morgan, who has served since November, 1924, as Economic Adviser to the Transfer Committee, has now been designated as Finance Director, Office for Reparation Payments, having headquarters in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Morgan, who continues his work in relation to the Transfer Committee, emphasizes that "the new designation expresses more accurately the general range of his duties."

Dave Hennen Morris is especially interested in promoting two widely different fields of research, one in the realm of physical mechanics whereby, among other things, cities may be cleansed from smoke; and one in the realm of the mechanics of thought, namely, a language for direct international communication. As a director of The Research Corporation, with headquarters in New York City at 25 West 43d Street, Mr. Morris is concerned with engineering projects for eradicating smoke from industrial plants. The Corporation is a foundation endowed, not with a capital sum, but with income from original patents, the gift of Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, who, in the spirit of the scientist, has foregone personal profit from his invention, which is a process by which suspended particles from furnace fumes are precipitated out of the atmosphere and further utilized, thus preventing waste and smoke. The Research Corporation installs and operates the Cottrell Process apparatus. Profits are used for the advancement of science.

As treasurer of the International Auxiliary Language Association, located at 525 West 120th Street, New York City, Mr.

Morris is lending assistance to finance research aimed to provide scientific foundations for the establishment of an auxiliary language for world communication. "Both of these organizations," he states, "are inspired by a unique ideal of service to society." The International Auxiliary Language Association has been in existence as a corporation for four years. Both Mr. Morris and his wife, Alice V. Morris, were among its founders, which included a group of people whose experience in international affairs had led them to recognize the acute need of a simple technique of speech for carrying on activities in which many different nationals are concerned. Its purpose is "to foster public opinion in favor of an auxiliary language which can simplify all forms of international intercourse; and to make an impartial study of various auxiliary languages already in use, such as Esperanto, Ido, simplified Latin, Occidental, in order to discover which of these, or, perhaps, another system not yet devised, is most workable for practical uses." To this end it is conducting research in the fields of sociology, educational psychology, and linguistics, the purpose of which is to discern common processes of thought that lie behind the making of language, and from these fundamental concepts to work out an outline of structure that will be applicable to any collection of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Such a structure, therefore, might be used as the foundation for any eventual world speech. In 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, while abroad, were in touch with leaders of various international auxiliary language societies.

Rosalie S. Morton, M.D., among other noteworthy activities, represented the New York Unit of the Women's Overseas Service League at their National Annual Convention, held in Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1928. She has given a number of illustrated lectures—some with moving picture film—of life in Africa, two having been at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and one before the invalided soldiers in Hospital No. 81. Dr. Morton during 1927-1928, acted as president of the Women's Medical Society of New York State; as chairman, Medical Society of the County of New York and organized and presided over twelve symposiums at the New York Academy of Medicine on the Prevention of Diseases.

In recognition of her war work, the *Palme Académiques*,

carrying the title of Officier d'Academie, bestowed by the French Ministry of Public Instruction and Beaux-Arts, were presented in March, 1928, to Dr. Morton by Henri Leautier, French Vice-Consul in New York.

Dr. Morton visited Mexico this summer, having been appointed by the Women's Overseas League an "ambassador of good-will" and a delegate-at-large by the American Pen Women's League and the Medical Women's National Association. She is enthusiastic over Mexico and the hospitality extended to her.

As Head of the Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, Aven Nelson, Sc.D., Ph.D., is directing the work of their growing plant collection, known as the Rocky Mountain Herbarium. An interesting new development in connection with the University of Wyoming is the establishment of its camp in the Medicine Bow Mountains, at which combined field and laboratory courses are given in Botany, Geology and Zoölogy. Dr. Nelson is in charge of the courses in Botany.

Since retiring from the Department of Nursing Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, followed by the traditional year of travel abroad, Miss M. Adeline Nutting has published a collection of papers and addresses in a volume, entitled: "A Sound Economic Basis for Schools of Nursing." (Putnam's.) In 1927 Miss Nutting's paper, "The Endowment of Nursing Education," appeared in the *Journal of the International Council of Nurses*.

The past year, 1927-1928, has been a most interesting one in the career of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn. He has received signal honors in different directions, and his professional, literary and administrative activities have continued unabated.

His seventieth birthday (August 8, 1927), was made a memorable event by his friends and colleagues in all parts of the world, over five hundred of whom united to felicitate him. The testimonials took the threefold form of an illuminated volume in which were mounted on vellum slips the signatures of these many well-wishers, a Queen Anne cup of exquisite design and taste, and a fund of five thousand dollars to be applied to Professor Osborn's palaeontologic researches. The cup bears the inscription: *To Henry Fairfield Osborn, master builder, upon*

the occasion of his seventieth birthday, August 8, 1927, from his friends. As part of the occasion there was a reception in his honor in the Hall of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History on September 29, 1927.

Notable among his literary and scientific activities have been the near completion of his creative work on the Proboscidea Monograph, which is now in press of the American Museum after twenty years of intensive research; the revision of his "From the Greeks to Darwin" and "Impressions of Great Naturalists" as Volumes I and II of a Biological Series; the continuation of the Ancestry of Man controversy with his colleagues, into which he entered in 1927, and to which he has now contributed eight papers; preparation of a new volume to be entitled, "Cope, Master Naturalist", still more important, the completion of the United States Geological Survey Monograph No. 55, "The Titanotheres of Ancient Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska," on which he has been engaged for twenty-eight years. As president for 1928 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Osborn is enthusiastically planning to make the coming annual meeting in New York, in December, a noteworthy one.

A conspicuous honor was the establishment at Princeton University in June, 1927, of the Henry Fairfield Osborn Research Professorship in Biology, the first holder of which is his colleague, Professor E. G. Conklin.

Invited to address the graduates of Union College at their commencement exercises in June, 1928, in the office of Honorary Chancellor, Professor Osborn had conferred upon him by that College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In December, 1927, he was elected Membre de l'Institut de France.

During the year he has also been elected to honorary membership in the Institut Scientifique de Recherches Géographiques et Géochimiques en Asie (Teheran, Persia), and in the Société Géologique de Belgique.

Robert B. Osgood, M.D., reports his continued service as John Ball and Buckminster Brown Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery. Harvard Medical School, and as Chief of the Orthopaedic Division of the Boston Children's Hospital. Dr. Osgood, in 1928, was elected president of the New England Surgical Society.

Reaching a total of 2,100,000 copies marked the year 1928 for the "Forestry Primer" distributed by the American Tree Association of which Charles Lathrop Pack, LL.D., is president. This distribution to schools is one of the phases of the educational work of Dr. Pack in an endeavor to make the American people "forestry minded." On the research side of forestry, the appointment of Professor Lars C. Romell to the Charles Lathrop Pack Research Professorship in Forest Soils at Cornell University was announced. The establishment of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust and the gift of a Demonstration Forest to the New York State College of Forestry of Syracuse University were two steps to further forestry educational work. Dr. Pack is establishing a series of demonstration forests in different parts of the country. Three of these are in operation, and are located on prominent highways in the States of New Hampshire, Washington, and New York.

Curtis Hidden Page, Ph.D., at the present time is acting as president of the Poetry Society of America. He reports that a new and completely remade edition of his "British Poets of the Nineteenth Century" will be issued in the fall of 1928. Dr. Page has also been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

An elaborate bibliography of the original and secondary sources for the history of Manhattan Island from 1524 to the present day and which will appear in the sixth volume of Stokes' "Iconography of Manhattan Island," has been completed by Victor Hugo Paltsits. This bibliography will be most valuable to the researcher, the scholar and others as a guide to the official records in the various archives of the Borough of Manhattan as well as promoting an understanding of documentary and other printed materials pertaining to the original City and County of New York. Mr. Paltsits within the year edited the Nineteenth Report of the Public Archives Commission, 1918-1922, which was distributed by the American Historical Association.

A geo-chemical survey of the waters of the Pacific Ocean from San Diego to Santa Monica, California, has been perfected by Herschel C. Parker, Ph.B. This accomplishment, Mr. Parker believes, "will prove of very great economic importance to the State of California."

Mrs. William Usher Parsons, president of St. Faith's House, Tarrytown, N. Y., states that the work of St. Faith's has advanced in two very marked ways. The medical work has gone on with increasing efficiency, starting the babies out into the world with almost perfect physique. They are now kept at St. Faith's House for two years, at least, giving the child a chance to be established in feeding, and the mother an opportunity to find adjustment in the rôle of employee. The other advance is point of contact with the judges of the Children's Courts, Mrs. Parsons having been included in their Conference at Utica, N. Y., this past winter. This means that "the type of girl is sent to St. Faith's House directly through court commitment for whom the most can be done. The first commitment was a child of twelve."

William Lyon Phelps, Litt.D., Ph.D., has been engaged in the publication of numerous articles of a scholarly nature in the *Yale Review*, *The Forum*, *Scribner's Magazine* and other papers; has delivered a number of public lectures and has written a book, entitled "Happiness" (E. P. Dutton and Company). The degree of D.D. from Tusculum College, Tennessee, was conferred in 1928 upon Professor Phelps.

Miss Lena Madessin Phillips, LL.B., LL.M., who has been serving her second term as president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, concentrated largely, in 1928, on the program of that organization. In its behalf she visited thirty states and the District of Columbia. The Federation, organized in 1919 with Miss Phillips as its first executive secretary, has now a membership of over 50,000 with State Federations in forty-five states and a roster of 900 clubs in forty-seven states and the Hawaiian Islands. Its program is educational and vocational. Aiming at a higher degree of education for all young women entering the business world, it seeks, through contact with vocational guidance experts, to assist women to find the vocations in which they can give the finest service. This year the organization has extended into the field of international relations. Miss Phillips headed a Good-Will tour of fifty women who sailed for Europe in July, 1928, to promote friendships between American and European business and professional women. In 1927, she was elected a vice-president,

National Council of Women, and served also as member of the Executive Board of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance.

Daniel A. Poling, D.D., secretary of the J. C. Penney Foundation, located at 1 West 29th Street, New York City, in a résumé of its activities, says that the Foundation "is greatly interested in the questions that concern young people, their vocational problems and decisions. Any developments in this field involve the activities of the home, the school, the factory and office. An unusual range of opportunities is offered for advisory contacts both with individuals and organizations. One of the enterprises to which the Foundation has given special attention is the Young People's Radio Conference, broadcast over WEAF and having now a national hook-up of sixteen stations. In addition to the inspirational talk given for young people especially, thousands of questions are answered dealing with problems which young people face in making vocational choices.

"Closely allied with the vocational guidance activities of the Foundation, is the research work of the Industrial Relations Secretary, Mr. Robert Bruère, who has enjoyed exceptional experience in promoting right relations between employer and employee. He has made important studies which have to do with assisting the management to understand its employment problem. They have also been the means of aiding the companies in working out a better business procedure. The studies when published will make a valuable contribution in the field of industrial relationships. The Foundation has established and is conducting, in connection with the Judson Health Center of New York City, the J. C. Penney Foundation for the Study and Care of Malnutrition and Incipient Rickets. The district in which the Judson Health Center operates is particularly well adapted to such a program of health education and service. It is a tenement area which is greatly congested and largely Italian."

The Memorial Home Community for retired religious workers and their wives, is a unique institution of its kind. Located at Penney Farms, Florida, "already over a thousand ministers, representing twenty leading denominations, have applied for residence in this Home. The applications have come from forty states of the Union and from five foreign countries. At the present writing the apartments are all occupied or engaged.

"With the enterprises thus briefly described, should be included more than one hundred and twenty-five other activities to which the J. C. Penney Foundation contributes financially."

"My year has been busy and venturesome," writes Channing Pollock, author and dramatist. "On the first day of 1928, I finished a new play, 'Mr. Moneypenny,' on which I have been working off and on since 1905 and deals with the materialism of our time and country. It is increasingly difficult to say anything important in the theatre. There are several reasons, but the chief reason I believe to be the cost of theatre tickets, which has come to be prohibitive to nearly everyone having any knowledge or interest outside of money-making.

"It seemed to me useless to go on trying to do important things on the stage without trying, also, to do something important in the auditorium. Therefore, I have arranged to produce my own plays in future under my own management. There will be no seats that cost more than \$2.50—even for 'Mr. Moneypenny,' which requires the services of more than a hundred people—and plenty of seats that cost as little as fifty cents. Further, there will be no tickets at agencies—cut-rate or otherwise—but only at the box office. When plays are sent 'on the road,' they will be sent with the original New York cast. This is an attempt at something like a revolution. Within a few weeks after my first announcement, George M. Cohan adopted the same policy. If we win, I predict that the day of theatre tickets at \$6.60, plus a premium to speculators, will be over."

On the date of the opening in New York of "Mr. Moneypenny," October 16, Brentano's will publish the play simultaneously in England and America. Another work by Mr. Pollock will soon follow to be called "The House Beautiful."

Meanwhile his earlier play "The Enemy" was produced by André Charlot in England. "The most significant feature of this production," says Mr. Pollock, "is that it has the financial backing of Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to the United States, whose interest of course is not possible profit, but—to quote his published statement—'the conviction that this play is a long step toward peace, and its utterance an important patriotic service.' Personally, I feel that nothing in all this is more important than its implied recognition of the theatre as an agency for social good. It is in this faith, and for it that

I have worked for years. I might add that 'The Enemy' as a motion picture with Lillian Gish as Pauli was shown for the first time this year, and is now preaching peace around the world."

In this faith and for it, Mr. Pollock has also continued to lecture and to write for magazines. His principal lecture of the year: "Are We Civilized?" for the League for Political Education was given in the Town Hall, New York City.

James H. Post, philanthropist, officer and director of many social welfare agencies, was presented in November, 1927, with the Better Times Medal awarded "for distinguished social service to the City of New York." Mr. Post's "contributions in time, thought and loyalty constitute a rare and valuable asset to the divers good causes which engage his attention. A resident of Brooklyn, he is a citizen of New York in the widest sense. His interest extends to every soundly conceived philanthropic and educational project which holds out the hope of a better day for his fellow-man."

Miss Rachel Hopper Powell as First Director of the Women's Prison Association of New York and the Isaac T. Hopper Home continues to be occupied with the rehabilitation of women prisoners, and in coöperating with prison officials in the development of ways and means for providing better care for them while detained in prison. Because of the increasing problems of shelter and employment for prisoners, during the past year an effort has been made to see them earlier, soon after they are committed, that more time may be given to the consideration of their needs when discharged. The Women's Prison Association finds that in this way more effective results may be accomplished for the women. To conduct them personally from the prison to places of shelter and employment not only helps the timid who fear to ask for work, but also the weak who may be met by bad associates and who so frequently fall back into crime.

The report on Delinquent and Neglected Negro Children before the Children's Court in New York City, in which Miss Powell took part, was received with wide interest in this country and elsewhere and is proving useful in stimulating action not only towards correctional but also towards preventive care. As a result of the report a grant of \$72,000 has been made

by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to develop a greatly needed recreation center in Harlem and another in the Columbus Hill district.

A valuable and enlightening volume has been contributed during the year by Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Sc.D., LL.D., under title of "The New Reformation—From Physical to Spiritual Realities" (Charles Scribner's Sons). In June, 1928, Dr. Pupin received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Middlebury College. President Moody of the College paid tribute to Dr. Pupin "not only as a scientist who works unselfishly, but also as an educator."

During the year William C. Redfield, LL.D., president of the National Institute of Social Sciences, has been engaged in numerous important activities. He has spoken on economic, social and financial themes before the Nassau Club at Princeton, N. J., the English-Speaking Union at Providence, R. I., the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at Swampscott, Mass., the Quill Club and the Economic Club of New York, in the lecture series of the Board of Education of New York City, for the Caledonian Club of New York, the Men's Society of St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., the Long Island Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Heights Association, the Foreign Commerce Section of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the White Plains, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, the Arbitration Society of America, at the birthday celebration of Mr. Robert W. de Forest and on other occasions, Mr. Redfield served as representative of the Netherland-America Foundation at the Tercentenary of the Dutch Reformed Church in America. Several visits to Washington, D. C., were made by Mr. Redfield in connection with his duties on the Foreign Commerce Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and he was active throughout the year as chairman, both of the Budget Committee and of the Executive Committee, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, as chairman of the Finance Committee of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., as vice-chairman of the Long Island University and as director of the Church and Drama Association.

In the summer of 1928, accompanied by Mrs. Redfield, he visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland on a

vacation, but having in mind the preparation of articles for *Manufacturing Industries* and other contributions to the press.

Professor Ernest C. Richardson, Ph.D., is now actively engaged as Honorary Consultant in Bibliography and Research to the Librarian of Congress. Professor Richardson's more recent professional articles and books are "An Index Directory to Special Collections in American Libraries" and "Some Aspects of International Library Cooperation."

In addition to the publication of his volume: "Dana Malone of Greenfield" in the summer of 1928, by E. S. Gorham, New York, Dean Howard Chandler Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, reports that he is recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University.

Stipulations unique in the field of philanthropy were set forth in the letter addressed by Julius Rosenwald to the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in April, 1928, when he conveyed to them an additional gift of \$2,000,000, thus bringing the total amount at their disposal over \$20,000,000. It is his desire that the "principal as well as interest on this sum be used for the well-being of mankind." He believes "that trustees can accomplish more good by spending funds wisely to promote constructive work as opportunities arise, then by concerning themselves particularly with conserving and building up their capital." Mr. Rosenwald expressed his faith "in the ability of coming generations to meet their own needs, and his disapproval of continuing large endowments indefinitely, by requiring that the Julius Rosenwald Fund be completely disbursed within twenty-five years of his death." In fact, Mr. Rosenwald has long held that regardless of purpose, no endowments should be in perpetuity—at least one per cent of the principal should be considered income. The chief activity of the Fund has been promoting better public school buildings for Negroes in the South. Up to July 1, 1928, aid had been given to over 4,000 rural schools in fourteen southern states. In 1927, the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement in Race Relations presented Mr. Rosenwald with a special gold medal in recognition of this and other services.

To assist in colonizing Russian Jews upon farm lands set aside for that purpose by the Soviet Government in the south of Russia, in addition to \$1,000,000 previously pledged, Mr. Rosenwald has offered \$5,000,000 as part of the Russian Agricultural Fund now being raised in America.

Caroline Ruutz-Rees, LL.D., headmistress of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., is also president of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy Romance Department, Columbia University, and a member of a joint educational committee of the English-Speaking Union and the American Association of University Women. Dr. Ruutz-Rees is further engaged in special writings pertaining to girls' education and other literature.

In December, 1927, Charles M. Schwab, LL.D., was honored by the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Sciences being conferred upon him.

In the field of literature, Mrs. Basil de Selincourt (Ann Douglas Sedgwick) has added another novel, "Dark Hester," the scene of which is laid in England.

Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, writer and explorer, terminated her two year term of office as National President of the National League of American Pen Women in April, 1928, with the League growth advanced from thirty-three to fifty branches throughout the United States. Mrs. Seton is now acting as National Chairman of the organization. As United States delegate to the Pan Pacific Conference, she departed for Honolulu in July, 1928, where she delivered two addresses before that body upon "American Libraries and Their Educational Services" and "American Folk Lore." Other activities to which Mrs. Seton gives her earnest attention are as member, Executive Council of the Society of Woman Geographers; representative from Connecticut, International Association of Policewomen; vice-president, National Library for the Blind and member, Advisory Committee of the New York Soroptimist. Numerous lectures on India and China include as special topic: "Sociological Studies of Oriental Woman."

John N. Shannahan, in December, 1927, became president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, and has undertaken to work out a solution of the difficulties in which that corporation was involved.

The New York State Wood Utilization Committee of which George W. Sisson, Jr., president of the Racquet River Paper Company, is chairman, has carried on a state-wide campaign for the closer utilization of forest products, the saving of wastes in all operations from the tree in the forest to the finished product. This Committee is closely affiliated with the National Committee on Wood Utilization, of which the Honorable Herbert C. Hoover is chairman, and on which Mr. Sisson has represented New York State for some time. Aside from Mr. Sisson's interest in forest production and utilization he has been active in the field of research in forestry, being a member of the Council of the North-Eastern Forest Experiment Station at Amherst, Massachusetts. From this station original research in forestry is carried on intensively, with particular reference to the north-eastern section of the United States. Mr. Sisson feels that any helpful contribution to the intelligent handling of our forests for better production, protection and economic use will be of distinct service to society.

A notable contribution to the theatrical season of 1927-28 was a production of Shakespeare's comedy: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which Otis Skinner, M.A., presented jointly with Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, she appearing as *Mistress Page* and Mr. Skinner as the knight, *Falstaff*. "By a curious coincidence," says Mr. Skinner, "our opening performance in Philadelphia occurred on October 30, 1927, where fifty years previously to the night, I had made my professional début." A luncheon commemorating his half-century on the stage was given in his honor by a committee representing the Contemporary Club, The Franklin Inn Club, The Plays and Players and the University of Pennsylvania.

In the field of literature, Mr. Skinner has contributed a second book: "Mad Men of the Theatre," which appeared in March, 1928 (Bobbs-Merrill Company). In April, 1928, the American Academy of Arts and Letters honored Mr. Skinner

by the presentation of a gold medal for "good diction on the stage."

Daniel Smiley as member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, still retains his deep concern for the welfare of the "Red Man"; likewise his interest in educational institutions, serving on boards of the New Paltz State Normal School, Haverford College, and the University of Redlands in California.

In March, 1928, William H. Smiley, Litt.D., LL.D., superintendent emeritus of the Denver, Colorado, public school system, was signally honored when members of the school board voted to rename the new Park Hill junior high school the "William H. Smiley" junior high school. Dr. Smiley for forty-five years has served the children of Denver. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines.

Although concerned largely with his regular duties as Professor of Mathematics, Teachers College, Columbia University, David Eugene Smith, LL.D., served, in March and April, 1928, as a delegate from the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, being specially appointed to visit the universities of London, Toulouse, and Montpellier. A new edition of the celebrated work of "Anianus on the Compotus," published by Professor Smith, has appeared in de luxe form, from the Paris office of E. Droz. A second edition of his "History of Mathematics," in two volumes, is in progress of printing.

Professor Smith added very largely to his collection of mathematical autographs and documents, and to his collection of Mediaeval French charts while abroad in the winter and spring of 1928.

Other activities include membership on the Central Committee on the revival of the publication of "Bibliotheca Mathematica," the international journal on the History of Mathematics which was discontinued during the War; being instrumental in securing reports from the leading countries on the progress of the teaching of secondary mathematics since the close of the War, these reports to be published in the Yearbook of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics in January, 1929; acting in 1927 as mathematical editor of the Encyclo-

paedia Britannica; appointment as honorary curator of mathematical instruments and models in the Museums of the Peaceful Arts, New York City.

In the spring of 1928, Professor Smith was elected honorary member of the Calcutta Mathematical Society in recognition of his labors in reviving and encouraging the study of the history of mathematics in India.

Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer has completed two more years of personal service at the school of the Moro Educational Foundation in Jolo, Philippine Islands. This non-sectarian educational work, inaugurated fifteen years ago for the "Promotion of Christian good-will through sympathetic service and educational facilities among the Moro Wards of the Nation in the Philippine Islands" by the Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, D.D., LL.D., Mrs. Spencer, and associates in the Philippines, and supported by a National Committee in this country, has made real progress in the past year.

Mr. Leo A. Meyette was chosen Headmaster of the School by the trustees to succeed Mr. James R. Fugate who has been appointed Governor of the Moro Province of Sulu. Mr. Meyette came to the Moro work with several years' experience as Headmaster of a school in Liberia, where he made an excellent record. Mr. Wilfred E. Seymour of Philadelphia, selected by the trustees to assist Mr. Meyette, left for his new post at the School in May, 1928. In addition to Mr. Meyette and Mr. Seymour, the teaching staff consists of four native teachers.

The past year has been the most successful since the inauguration of this work among the Moros. The new Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, Henry L. Stimson, and Victor G. Heiser, M.D., director for the Far East International Health Board, recently visited the School and expressed interest and approval of the progress made and educational results secured at the School. The Acting Governor of Sulu, U. D. Laya, the Sultan of Sulu, Jamalul Kiram and retinue, Provincial Commander Major Green, Senator Hadji Butu, Hadji Gulama Rasul and most of the Provincial and Municipal officials also visited the School with Governor-General Stimson's party.

Friends of the Moro work will learn with interest that Bishop Brent has recovered his health after a long period of illness and is now resuming the most important of his numerous hu-

manitarian activities. An extract from a report received from Mr. Leo A. Meyette, Headmaster of the Moro School at Jolo, P. I., reads:

"The attendance for the school year was nearly one hundred per cent. One hundred and four boys have registered at the School this year. The fifth grade was opened with seventeen boys. The high school is being carried on into the second year. This School is given not only the subjects offered by the public schools, but also agriculture, mechanics, blacksmithing, forge work, printing, and carpentry. Within the year a Boy Scout Troupe was organized; the first Moro Boy Scout Troupe in the Island of Jolo. Professor P. J. Wester, who is recognized as the best man in the Philippines on plant propagation, will visit the School and make a sufficient stay to give a course in agriculture to the students. Arrangements have been made with the doctors of Jolo to have them come to the School at frequent intervals and give health talks. Arrangements have been made with one of the Geodetic Survey officers to give the students a lecture on the Geodetic survey work around the Islands. Beginning in August of this year, the high school boys will be given a week of forge practice and simple welding, soldering tin, etc. The School aims to fit the boys into the life of the country when they leave the School. All of the students are given a physical examination before being admitted. The physician who examined the students this year commented on the fact that there were no filed teeth or black teeth from eating betel nuts. This is attributed to Mrs. Spencer's teeth contests in past years; she having given prizes to those having the whitest and best teeth. These contests were open to all Moros.

"Numerous graduates of the School now hold important positions throughout the Sulu Province: many are teachers in the public schools; the chief of police of Jolo is one of the ex-students of the School; one is a deputy governor of the Sulu Province; two are warrant officers on government boats; and more than forty are employed by one of the largest garages in Jolo. Scores of graduates are applying the knowledge learned at the School in farming and teaching the older Moros modern methods of agriculture. The Headmaster spent the vacation season in Manila and Baguio. He brought back many new books and supplies for the School. While in Baguio he had interviews with many of the best educators in the Philippines who have

promised their hearty coöperation. One of the students, Jikiri Sabdullah, spent his entire vacation in Zamboanga working in the office of the *Zamboanga Herald*, under Mr. Hackett, the publisher and editor, and returned with many new ideas in printing for the printing plant of the School and the weekly paper issued by the School: *The Moro Outlook*.

"The outlook for the new school year is most encouraging and the Moros, both old and young, are showing ever increasing appreciation of the educational work carried on at the School."

Among the members of the National Institute of Social Sciences who have taken special interest and very substantially aided the work of the Moro Foundation in the past year are: Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mr. Samuel Mather, and Honorable Gifford Pinchot. In this country the headquarters of the National organization supporting the Moro educational work are at 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The officers include: Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent, D.D., LL.D., president; Gano Dunn, Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst, Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, General James G. Harbord, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Honorable George Wharton Pepper, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, Major Lorillard Spencer, and Honorable J. Mayhew Wainwright. The Treasurer is John S. Leech; the Secretary, Curtis J. Mar.

Henry W. Stokes reports his election to the Board of Managers of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

As chairman of the Municipal Research Committee of Syracuse, N. Y., the Honorable Walter R. Stone has been actively interested in the study and arrangement of a ten-year Financial Program for the City as a guide to future budget requirements. This Committee is gradually making a detailed study of each department of the City Government in an attempt to make constructive suggestions as to saving and as to the expansion of the work of the different departments. A director of the recently organized New York State Tax Association, Mr. Stone believes that their activities should be most helpful to the State and Municipal Governments as the work of the Committee progresses.

Under appointment from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Henry Suzzallo, LL.D., in the interest of greater intellectual understanding, spent six months in Europe as Visiting Professor of International Relations. He was accredited to the Universities of Vienna, Warsaw, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, etc., and lectured at Robert College and the Constantinople College for Women. His lectures before institutes of learning and the academies of Europe were an interpretation of American civilization from the point of view of its educational and intellectual expressions. Dr. Suzzallo is now engaged in an analysis of the Graduate School System of the United States, which work is being done under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Marion Talbot, LL.D., for thirty-three years dean of women and a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, is at present serving as president of the Constantinople Woman's College. In June, 1928, forty-seven young women graduated from the College, it being "the largest graduating class since its founding in 1871." Dr. Talbot preached the baccalaureate sermon. An item of possible interest to the members of the National Institute of Social Sciences reads as below:

"Dr. Marion Talbot is the daughter of Mrs. Emily Talbot who was chosen in January, 1879, as secretary of the Department of Education of the American Social Science Association and served for several years in that capacity and as a member of the Executive Committee. One of the most notable achievements of the Education Committee, whose chairman for many years was Dr. William T. Harris, was the study of the development of infants in the interests of which Mrs. Talbot had a personal interview with Charles Darwin at his home in Down, England, and secured from him a valuable statement which was published in the transactions as well as in a monograph on infant development."

Owing to his great active interest in the subject, DeCourcy W. Thom has continued to press on the coming of just legislative representation in Maryland as evidenced and substantiated by his address before the Maryland Historical Society in March, 1928, on "Three Foundational Services of Maryland to the

American System of Government," appearing in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, issue of March, 1928.

Edward Lee Thorndike, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., director of the Division of Psychology of the Institute for Educational Research in Teachers College, has achieved fame in the field of psychology as applied to education. He has been Professor of Psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University, for twenty-five years. He is author of many works, a few of the more outstanding being "Psychology of Learning," "Principles of Teaching," "Mental and Social Measurements," "Animal Intelligence."

A tribute in the form of a volume entitled: "Prominent Men I Have Met" and consisting of an appreciation by L. H. Pam-mel, Ph.D., Sc.D., Head of the Botany Department, Iowa State College, and a sheaf of letters from old-time students and close associates, was presented last Christmas to William Trelease, LL.D., who retired at the end of the academic year 1925-26 from headship of the Department of Botany at the University of Illinois after his long and distinguished service as teacher and investigator.

Colonel Gustave R. Tuska has continued his activities in the Far East, more especially in the development of the conditions in Siam. This has covered not only the railroad situation in that country, but also various fields of commercial activities. As Commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Colonel Tuska has been interested in the establishment of commanderies in foreign countries, thereby greatly extending the influence of the Order. While abroad this past summer he acted as delegate at important international conferences.

Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff won first prize of the New York State League of American Pen Women with her sonnet, "These Hills in June," and with the same poem also won first prize of the Westchester County Poetry Society; second and third prizes in a lyric and narrative contest and second prize with her sonnet, "Travail." She is represented by a sonnet in the "Anthology of Helen Keller" and the "Bozart Press Sonnet Anthology"; in Markham's "Book of Poetry" and in other

anthologies. Numerous talks have been delivered by Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff before the Pen and Brush Club, New York City, the Pennsylvania Society, etc. She was reëlected president of the Society of Pennsylvania Women. Her poems have appeared in *Contemporary Verse*, *Free Verse*, and other magazines. Her "Introduction" appears in "Afterward," a book of poems by Ruth Rice.

The Henry Street Settlement, located at 265 Henry Street, New York, founded in 1893 by Lillian D. Wald, LL.D., and Miss Mary Brewster, reached its thirty-fifth anniversary in July, 1928. From a very small beginning the Settlement "has grown into a staff of 200 trained nurses operating from eighteen centres throughout the city. There are now 2,500 members in its forty-six girls' clubs, fourteen gymnasium classes and English, arts and music groups."

The Boy Conservation Bureau, at 90 West Broadway, New York City, of which E. W. Watkins is Executive Secretary, according to its Sixteenth Annual Report, is proud of the fact that ninety per cent of the boys "who graduated from school and who have gone into the world to take up life, have made good." The Bureau assisted ninety-five boys during the year, most of them being sent to the all-the-year round Industrial Farm Schools. The work is more preventive and constructive than reformatory. "We try," says Mr. Watkins, "to convince the boy who has started to go wrong that he can reform himself and that he can make a better job of it than anyone can for him. Self-discipline leads to self-control."

In his report for 1927, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, located at No. 2 Park Avenue, New York City, states that "the record of achievement for the year stands out conspicuous in the whole history of the Boy Scout Movement because of what was accomplished in that year. Not only was more accomplished in the year 1927 than in any previous year, but the record reveals a greater relative percentage of increased effectiveness." Further evidence of the value of Scout training was afforded by the offer of Mr. George P. Putnam to take two Scouts on the Martin-Johnson expedition to Africa in June, 1927. The development of the Sea Scout Pro-

gram met with instant response from the field. Eight Sea Scouts were taken on the Borden-Field Museum Expedition to the Bering Sea. On expeditions of the above type, only "boys physically strong, of high moral character and exceptional training could qualify."

The year 1927 marked by several serious disasters, called forth great national resources in their relief, notably the Mississippi Valley flood, the St. Louis tornado, the New England flood and the Pittsburgh explosion. Scout officials as well as boys were leaders in giving service of all sorts in the general relief.

The Boy Scouts of America continues its widespread service in various directions, such as tree planting and forestry, wilderness hikes and conservation of wild life.

As chairman of the Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, Miss Maude Wetmore announces the publication by that organization of "Some American Almshouses" compiled after a very complete study in the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Woman's Department is taking active part and coöperating with the Department on Active Citizenship of the National Civic Federation, which is an educational movement for an enlightened citizenry and has a long-distance program in which more than thirty national organizations are interested. Miss Wetmore is president of the Women's National Republican Club and a vice-president of the American Woman's Association, the latter, building at present a New York City clubhouse on West 57th Street for business and professional women.

George Starr White, M.D., in order to meet the popular demand for his radio and press writings, has written a complete set of twenty-eight booklets, pocket size, on health, named, "Thumb-Nail" Editions. His latest book: "The Story of the Human Aura," is, according to Dr. White's statement, a volume of information regarding "Life, Then, Now and When."

As Exchange Professor of Engineering and Applied Science, J. B. Whitehead, Ph.D., Professor of Electrical Engineering and Dean of the School of Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, while on a prolonged stay in France, visited ten of the

French universities, delivering in each a series of lectures on Dielectric Theory and Insulation, which ten lectures have been published both in this country and in France. The Medal of the University of Nancy was conferred on Professor Whitehead while on a visit to that city. Dr. Whitehead, who is chairman of the Committee on Electrical Insulation, National Research Council, is directing three researches in the field of dielectrics under substantial support granted to the Johns Hopkins University by the National Electric Light Association, the Engineering Foundation and the Utilities Research Commission. He recently accepted the invitation of Mayor Broening of Baltimore, Md., to serve on an Advisory Commission to consider the conditions under which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is proposing to electrify its lines in and around the City of Baltimore.

A recent volume from the pen of Arnold Whitridge, "Dr. Arnold of Rugby," has been published by Henry Holt and Company.

Louis Wiley, LL.D., Business Manager of *The New York Times*, has been particularly active in the movement to eliminate fraudulent and misleading advertising by censorship in the several organizations of which he is a director. Mr. Wiley, a pioneer in the censorship of advertising, is carrying out the principles of Adolph S. Ochs, LL.D., publisher of *The New York Times*, whose fiftieth anniversary as a newspaper publisher was celebrated at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on July 1, 1928. On that notable occasion Mr. Wiley as one of the speakers stressed the public's interest in honest advertising as well as in honest news. This was but one of Mr. Wiley's several public appearance in the interest of advertising censorship.

Mr. Wiley is vice-president of the Lafayette Memorial, an organization which has acquired a chateau at Chavaniac, Haute Loire, France, maintaining it as a memorial in commemoration of the services rendered by General Lafayette to the United States; a member of the Board of Directors, Federated General Relief Committee, and founder of the Society of the Genesee, an association of former residents of Rochester, N. Y., and the Genesee Valley.

Mr. Wiley has been decorated by Jugo-Slavia with the

Royal Order of St. Sava for work with the Serbian Aid Committee which distributed funds for the welfare of Serbian subjects left destitute by the World War. He is a director of the American Home at Selce, Jugo-Slavia, established as a memorial, the purpose of which is to care for and educate children in that country.

For several summers past Frankwood E. Williams, M.D., Medical Director of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene and editor of *Mental Hygiene*, has been in Europe observing the work that is being done there in social psychiatry. He has made a special study of methods for dealing with delinquency, child guidance work and psychiatric social work in France, Germany and Holland. Papers were read by Dr. Williams at the Conference of the German Society for the Care of Juvenile Delinquents at the University in Hamburg, Germany, and before the Netherland Organization for the Promotion of Child Guidance Clinics, in Amsterdam, Holland. In each case he described the work that is being done in the United States in these fields. Outstanding among Dr. Williams' activities at home have been those in connection with his positions as Consultant in Mental Hygiene to the University Department of Health and Lecturer in Psychiatry to the School of Medicine at Yale University, and as member of the Administrative Board of the Institute for Child Guidance of the Commonwealth Fund, New York City. He is a lecturer at the New School for Social Research, New York City, which is devoting an increasing part of its curriculum to mental hygiene and psychological subjects. In addition to numerous lectures on the above topics, Dr. Williams addressed the Conference on the reduction of crime called by the National Crime Commission in Washington, D. C., on "The Substitution of Scientific Mental Examination of Prisoners for the Present System of Paid Expert Medical Testimony."

In June, 1927, Colgate University bestowed upon Dr. Williams the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Honorable Henry Lane Wilson reports the publication of his article: "An Early Indiana Political Contest," in the July, 1928, issue of the *Indiana Historical Magazine*.

Charles-E. A. Winslow, M.A., Professor of Public Health, Yale University, and editor-in-chief, *Journal of Bacteriology*, was awarded the medal of the Ling Foundation of Los Angeles, in appreciation of his "active and unselfish work in behalf of the health progress of school children." Dr. Winslow's writings, lectures and public health work have earned for him an international reputation. The Ling Foundation was organized in Los Angeles to commemorate the Swedish pioneer in physical education.

The summer of 1928 has been devoted to study and writing an introductory volume to a larger book on the economics of buying, reports Professor Mary Schenck Woolman. While a visiting professor at the six weeks' summer course of the State Teachers College of California at Santa Barbara, in 1927, her two subjects were "The Economics of Textile Purchase," and "The Supervision of Vocational Education." Three addresses were delivered by Professor Woolman before the Vocational Education section and the section of Supervisors of Home Economics of the Division of Superintendence of the National Education Association Meeting, held in February, 1928. At the Massachusetts State Meeting of Home Economics, in April, 1928, she served on the Pure Economic Basis of Home Economics Committee, leading a discussion of the subject before a group of specialists in economics.

For some time past Deaconess Virginia C. Young has contemplated an extension of her work for delinquent girls to the larger field of the State Reformatories in the United States of which there are over one hundred. "There is great need of standardization and coöperation," says Deaconess Young, "and having visited eighty of these Institutions, I know well what is sorely needed and shall hope to accomplish some small part of what is a very large undertaking." New headquarters will be opened in New York City, the well-known No. 17 Beekman Place having been sold and work discontinued there on May 15, 1928.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Melvil Dewey, LL.D., president of the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., since 1926, has been engaged in the con-

struction of a subtropic branch at Lake Placid, formerly Lake Stearns, Florida. When completed, the main buildings will accommodate 1,000 on a site of 3,048 acres. The new branch, having the same standards as the parent Adirondack Club, belongs entirely to the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation which is chartered and has over a million dollar endowment. Dr. Dewey plans to be in Florida from November to May of each year, and is gathering about him—on the same plan so successfully carried out in the Adirondacks during the past thirty-four years—a group of those interested in the broad work of the Foundation and yet who wish to escape the rigors of our northern winters.

“The Foundation at Lake Placid, N. Y.,” states Dr. Dewey, “maintains a pre-kindergarten, eighteen months to four years of age; a kindergarten, four to six years; a post-kindergarten, and summer tutoring school, etc. The Club, which is a favorite place of meeting for educational bodies, has a library week for the workers in that half of education which centers around the library and reading.” An Adirondack music festival was started four years ago by Dr. Dewey as a means of obtaining better music in the churches, schools and homes of northern New York. This idea has spread to five other centers and a national campaign has been started so the system might be introduced in various states. The Club entertained 1,400 children for their June festival. Intensive teaching of music has now reached over one hundred communities.

The activities of Arthur J. Morris, LL.B., founder of the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking, during the past twelve months, may be comprehensively described as “a culmination of his ambitions in the development of a banking or financial service for the masses.”

Ever since the organization of the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking in 1910, it has been the ambition of its founder to render a complete service for salaried men and women and industrial workers, which would provide for the major financial needs existing in their economic and social life. The establishment of the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking fulfilled a great economic need, by making unsecured loans, based on character and earning power, at economical rates and on terms consistent with the wage earner's income. With this essential

loan service as a beginning, the next steps in the development of the Morris Plan took the form of a plan which offered protection of these loans by insurance against the contingency of the borrower's death. Then, a method for the systematic accumulation of savings and the purchase of high grade securities, which could be acquired on a basis of partial payments, was developed. This promoted regularity and thrift among the salaried and industrial classes, enabling them to accumulate a financial reserve which would help to establish their credit standing and serve them in time of need.

Mr. Morris, within the year, has finally realized his ambitions by creating facilities which enable wage earners, possessed of character and steady earning power to acquire better homes. A mortgage loan service is now available enabling potential small home owners to combine the usual first and second mortgage into one first mortgage of 75% of the appraised value of the property. This affects a considerable saving in interest charges and expenses, at the same time relieving the home owner of the worries which attend the necessity of continued renewals of the second mortgage. This combined first and second mortgage is repayable in convenient monthly installments, on a basis paralleling rent. The borrower's life is insured in an amount which will automatically pay off the mortgage in the event of the borrower's death during its term, thereby freeing his dependents, at his death, and leaving the home free and clear. In rounding out the completion of industrial banking facilities for the masses in the past, Mr. Morris through the organization of subsidiaries, has stabilized the financing of installment purchases in such a manner as to bring down the cost to the consuming public. The success of Mr. Morris' subsidiary companies in this field has grown so large that plans are under way to incorporate these facilities as a part of the regular standardized operations of the Morris Plan Industrial Banks.

The National Institute of Social Sciences has learned with deep regret, after the proofs for the yearbook were all corrected, of the death of William Mann Irvine, LL.D., Headmaster, Mercersburg Academy, and takes this occasion to express its appreciation of Dr. Irvine's life and work and extends also its sympathy to his family and friends.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

As adopted February 4, 1927

BY - L A W S
Adopted by the Council, April 5, 1927

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FOUNDED, OCTOBER, 1865

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JANUARY 28, 1899

FEDERAL CHARTER
AMENDED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 16, 1926

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

As adopted February 4, 1927

ARTICLE I.

NAME

Pursuant to provision in the Act of Incorporation contained, passed by the Congress of the United States of America and approved by the President, January 28th, 1899, as amended by that further Act, passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President, June 16th, 1926, the name of this Corporation shall be "National Institute of Social Sciences."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS

The principal objects of this Corporation shall be to promote study of the Social Sciences and research therein, and to reward distinguished services rendered to humanity, either by election to membership, or by bestowal of its Honor Medals, or other insignia.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS

The officers of the National Institute of Social Sciences shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents, as the Council shall from time to time direct, a Treasurer and a Secretary. They shall be elected by ballot, annually, at a meeting called for that purpose, and shall serve until their successors have been duly elected. Together, said officers shall constitute the Council of the Corporation, which at all times shall be vested with full power and authority to fill vacancies occurring therein; to adopt such By-Laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the proper administration, under its direction, of the business and other activities of the Corporation. Five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

Qualification for membership shall be notable achievement in the field of Social Science, or services performed for the benefit of mankind.

ARTICLE V.

INSIGNIA AND MEDALS

The insignia of the National Institute of Social Sciences shall be a bow of royal purple ribbon with a white bar woven at the extremity of the loops, or a metal and enamel pin of similar design.

The badge of membership shall bear an eagle surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel with the name of the Corporation, stellar rays making a background for the device.

Presentation medals shall bear the Figure of Fame resting on a Shield, holding wreaths of laurel, the shield to bear the name of the Corporation. In the left hand, the figure to hold a palm branch. The reverse to show a torch with a name plate and "Dignus Honore," the motto of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended, upon the recommendation of the Council, or upon the written request of any five members of the Corporation, at any Annual Meeting thereof, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. The Secretary shall be required to mail to each member of the Corporation a copy of any proposed amendment, at least three weeks before the date of the Annual Meeting at which same is to be considered.

B Y - L A W S
OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Adopted by the Council
April 5, 1927

ARTICLE I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The President, if present, shall preside at all meetings of the Institute and of the Council. He shall exercise the usual powers, and perform the usual duties, pertaining to such office. Subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, he shall appoint all Standing Committees, and shall be, *ex officio*, a member of each of said committees, except the Nominating Committee.

Section 2. In the absence of the President, any duly elected Vice-President, may act in his place and stead, at any meeting of the Institute, or of the Council.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall at all times keep an accurate list of the members of the Institute. He shall collect, or cause to be collected, as same shall from time to time accrue, the annual dues of members, subject to the payment thereof. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, in books of the Institute, regular accounts of such collections, and of all other moneys, securities or properties, by him at any time received, in behalf of the Institute, from any source whatsoever. Such books of account, at all times, shall be open to inspection by the President, or by any member of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's accounts shall be audited by a committee appointed for that purpose, before each Annual Meeting. The funds of the Institute shall be invested under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Section 4. The Secretary shall keep accurate Minutes of all meetings and proceedings of the Institute, of the Council, and of Standing Committees. Same shall be carefully preserved, in the files of the Institute, and at all times open to inspection by the President or by any member of the Executive Committee. He shall keep, at all times, an accurate and up-to-date list of the officers and members of the Institute, and of its Standing Committees. He shall promptly notify members of their election, and officers or members of committees of their election or appointment. He shall give due notice of all regular meetings of the Institute, of the

Council, and of Standing Committees, and in case of Special Meetings, he shall include in such notice a brief statement of the object for which the meeting is called. He shall promptly transmit to the Treasurer the names and addresses of persons at any time elected to membership in the Institute. He shall keep the corporate seal and attest all official acts of the Institute. He shall perform such other duties, as are usually incident to the office, or which may be directed by the President.

ARTICLE II.

COMMITTEES

Section 1. As soon as practicable, after his election, the President shall appoint, each year, the Standing Committees named in this article. They shall perform the duties to them assigned, subject to the approval of the Council. Unless otherwise herein provided, the President in his discretion, may appoint upon such Standing Committees, members of the Institute who are not members of the Council, but the Chairman at least, of every such Standing Committee must be a member of the Council. Unless fixed by By-Laws or by resolution of the Council, the number of members appointed upon any Standing Committee of the Institute, shall be left to the discretion of the President.

Section 2. The Auditing Committee shall consist of not less than three members. It shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer once a year, and render its report at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation. At the request of the Council, it shall make other and special audits of the accounts of the Treasurer, and report same to the Council.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, who shall act as Chairman thereof, the Treasurer, the Chairman of each of the other Standing Committees and four other members of the Council. It shall have the general management of the business and affairs of the Institute between the regular meetings of the Council. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Medals Committee shall consist of ten members, at least four of whom shall be members of the Council. It shall be the duty of the Medals Committee to pass upon the merits of all applications for honor medals or other insignia of the Institute, either to it directly made, or filed with the Secretary, in behalf of candidates during any current year, and to determine which of said applications, if any, may be properly granted. No application made by any person in his own behalf shall be granted. At least thirty days in advance of the date set for the Annual Dinner of the Institute, the Medals Committee shall file with the Secretary a list of the selected individuals upon whom, at such function, on its recommendation, honor medals or other insignia of the Institute shall be bestowed. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The first five members of the Medals Committee appointed by the President, after the Annual Meeting held in 1927, shall hold office for the full term of two years, and until their successors have been appointed. The remaining five members of the Committee, appointed after the Annual Meeting held in 1927, shall hold office for the term of one year, and until

their successors have been appointed. After the year 1927, five members shall be annually appointed to the Medals Committee by the President of the Institute, to hold office for the full term of two years, and until their successors have been appointed.

Section 5. The Membership Committee shall consist of ten members, at least four of whom shall be members of the Council. It shall be the duty of the Membership Committee to pass upon the qualifications for membership of candidates proposed; to hear charges against members and report on same to the Executive Committee, with its recommendations; also to consider such other questions in respect of membership, as may be to it referred by the Council or by the Executive Committee. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The first five members of the Membership Committee, appointed by the President, after the Annual Meeting held in 1927, shall hold office for the full term of two years, and until their successors have been appointed. The remaining five members of the Membership Committee, appointed after the Annual Meeting held in 1927, shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors have been appointed. After the year 1927, five members shall be annually appointed to the Membership Committee by the President of the Institute, to hold office for the full term of two years, and until their successors have been appointed.

Section 6. The Nominating Committee shall consist of not less than five members of whom three shall constitute a quorum. Its duties shall be to nominate and file with the Secretary, at least thirty days in advance of the date set for the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, a complete list of officers for election at such Annual Meeting. Other nominations of complete lists of officers may also be made by petition, signed by at least thirty members of the Institute, and filed with the Secretary at least thirty days in advance of the date, set for the Annual Meeting of the Corporation.

ARTICLE III.

FINANCES

Section 1. The funds of the Institute shall be classified as follows: the General Fund, the Permanent Fund and the Trust Funds.

Section 2. The General Fund shall consist of the annual dues received from members, general donations, and the income from such other funds as in the judgment of the Executive Committee, may properly be added thereto. Disbursements shall be made from this fund only, for the current expenses of the Institute.

Section 3. The Permanent Fund shall consist of such other moneys or securities as have been set apart by the Executive Committee for permanent investment. All receipts from life membership fees, and patrons' fees, shall be deposited to the credit of the Permanent Fund. The income from the Permanent Fund may by vote of the Executive Committee be paid into the General Fund for current use, or for any other specified purpose.

Section 4. The principal of any legacy, donation or bequest, given by a

donor for a specific purpose, germane to the purposes of the Institute, shall be invested under the direction of the Executive Committee, as a Trust Fund, erected in accordance with the terms of the gift. The income from any such Trust Fund may, by vote of the Executive Committee, be paid into the General Fund, for current use, in connection with the specified purpose, for which such Trust Fund was erected.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS

Section 1. The Annual Meeting of this Corporation shall be held on the first Friday in February of each year, at the principal office of the Corporation, unless some other time or place shall be designated by the Executive Committee, for holding same, in which event notice of such designated time and place shall be mailed to the members of the Institute at least ten days in advance of the date designated by the Executive Committee for holding such Annual Meeting.

At the Annual Meeting of this Corporation, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of officers
- (2) Reports of committees
- (3) Election of officers
- (4) Unfinished business
- (5) New business

Said order of business may be altered or suspended at any Annual Meeting by majority vote of the members present.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Corporation may be called at any time by the President, and shall be so called on the written request of not less than five members of the Council, or of not less than thirty members of the Institute. Notice of such special meetings shall be given by mail to each member of the Institute, at least five days in advance thereof.

Section 3. At any meeting of the Corporation, eleven members, at least one of whom shall be either the President or a Vice-President thereof, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. An Annual Dinner of the Institute, at which honor medals or other insignia may be bestowed in accordance with the recommendation of the Medals Committee, shall be held annually, at such time and place, as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Regular meetings of the Council, shall be held at the principal office of the Corporation, on the first Mondays of November and March of each year. Special meetings of the Council, to be held at the principal office of the Corporation, unless some other place shall be specified in the notice, may be called at any time by the President, and shall be so called on the written request of not less than five members of the Council. Notice of such special meetings shall be given by mail to each member of the Council, at least five days in advance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

CORPORATE SEAL

Section 1. The seal of the Institute shall be circular in form, and about two inches in diameter. It shall bear in the center, the Figure of Fame resting on a Shield, and holding a wreath of laurel, as same appears on the Gold Medal of the Institute. The Shield shall bear the name of the Corporation "National Institute of Social Sciences." The margin shall bear the words, "Incorporated by Act of Congress January 28th, 1899." Beneath this section is an impress of said seal, to wit:



Section 2. The Secretary of the Institute shall have the custody of the corporate seal.

ARTICLE VI.

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1. Persons admitted, or elected to membership in the National Institute of Social Sciences, shall be classified as follows: Annual Members, Life Members, Life Patrons and Honorary Members.

Section 2. Any person admitted to membership, who shall pay dues in the full sum of five dollars, annually, shall be an Annual Member of the Corporation.

Section 3. Any person admitted to membership, who shall pay as dues, at any one time, not less than one hundred dollars, shall be a Life Member of the Corporation, and no longer subject to the payment of annual dues.

Section 4. Any person admitted to membership, who shall give to the National Institute of Social Sciences, at any one time, in cash or its equivalent, one thousand dollars or upwards, shall be a Life Patron of the Corporation, and no longer subject to the payment of annual dues.

Section 5. The Council, in its discretion, or the Executive Committee may elect as Honorary Members of the Corporation, persons who shall have rendered distinguished services to humanity, by notable contributions to art, science, literature or otherwise. Such Honorary Members shall not be subject to the payment of annual dues.

Section 6. Annual members, elected or admitted between January 1st and July 1st, of any year, shall qualify by making payment of the full annual dues for the current year. They shall thereafter make payment in advance of such annual dues, payable on the 1st day of January of each subsequent year. Annual members, admitted or elected between July 1st and January 1st, may qualify by making payment of only one-half of the annual dues for the current year. They shall thereafter make payment, in advance, of full annual dues payable on the 1st day of January of each subsequent year.

Section 7. A candidate for membership in the Institute must be proposed in writing, by a member thereof, and seconded by a member thereof, to both of whom he must be personally known. Such proposal must be mailed to, or filed with the Secretary. It must state the particular services for the benefit of mankind, claimed to have been rendered by the candidate, or the notable achievement in the field of social science, upon which such application is based. It shall state the full name, residence, address and business, if any, of the candidate. All propositions for membership so received by, or filed with, the Secretary shall be by him submitted to the Membership Committee, at its next meeting. Final action on a proposition for membership shall not be taken by said committee at the meeting at which same has been received or submitted. Such action must be postponed in all cases, to a subsequent meeting of said Committee. Two negative votes in said Committee shall prevent the admission of any candidate to membership in the Institute, under any proposal. A candidate whose original application has not been granted by the Committee, may, however, be again proposed for membership in the Institute upon other or additional grounds, after the expiration of two years.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMITTEE RULES

Section 1. Additional rules or regulations, if found expedient, or necessary to the proper conduct of the business to it intrusted, may be adopted by majority vote of any Standing Committee. Rules or regulations so adopted by any Standing Committee shall be submitted at the next regular meeting of the Executive Committee, for its approval. When so approved by said Committee, such rules or regulations shall have the same binding force and effect as a duly adopted By-Law.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, at any regular or special meeting thereof, at which a quorum shall be present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed, by the Secretary of the Institute, to each member of said Committee, at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting at which same is to be acted upon.

LIST OF MEMBERS
of the
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

LIFE MEMBERS

Bacon, Mrs. Robert	Kingsbury, Miss Alice E.
Barnes, LL.D., Julius H.	Langeloth, Mrs. Valeria
Behn, Colonel Sosthenes	Lawrence, M.D., G. Alfred
Bliss, Mrs. William H.	McEldowney, H. C.
Blumenthal, George	Mackay, Clarence H.
Bok, LL.D., Edward W.	Mather, Samuel
Bourn, William B.	Mellon, LL.D., Andrew W.
Brown, Mrs. Harold	Morgan, Miss Anne
Bullus, Mrs. Albert	Parker, Ph.B., Herschel C.
Carnegie, L.H.M., Mrs. Andrew	Parrish, Samuel L.
Chadbourne, Mrs. Thomas L.	Pope, George A.
Chadbourne, William M.	Post, James H.
Clarke, Lewis Latham	Pratt, Mrs. John T.
Clothier, LL.D., Morris L.	Rea, Mrs. Henry R.
Cutting, LL.D., Robert Fulton	Redfield, LL.D., William C.
Detmer, Julian F.	Rice, Sc.D., Alexander Hamilton
Dewart, William T.	Sloan, Mrs. B. B.
Dimock, Mrs. Henry F.	Spencer, Mrs. C. Lorillard
Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	Spencer, Lorillard
Felt, Dorr E.	Spreckels, Mrs. Adolph B.
FitzSimons, Mrs. Paul	Stewart, Lispernard
Gammell, William	Strater, Charles G.
Hammer, Alfred E.	Synnott, Thomas W.
Harriman, L.H.M., Mrs. E. H.	Vogel, Jr., Frederic
Huntington, Litt.D., Archer M.	Warburg, Felix M.
Jonas, Ralph	Warren, Mrs. Whitney

ANNUAL MEMBERS, 1928-1929

[LIFE MEMBERS WITH ADDRESSES, INCLUDED.]

Abbott, M.D., Edville G. 17 Storer St., Portland, Me.	Adler, Ph.D., Cyrus 2041 N. Broad St., Philadel- phia, Pa.
Ackerman, A.B., Carl W. R. 1015, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. City.	Agar, LL.D., John G. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Adams, Franklin P. Pan American Union, Wash- ington, D. C.	Aishton, Richard H. 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Adams, Mrs. Harriet Chalmers The Marlborough, Washing- ton, D. C.	Akeley, Mrs. Carl American Museum of Natural History, N. Y. City.
	*Alderman, LL.D., Edwin A. University, Va.

- Aldrich, Miss Lucy T.
Warwick, R. I.
- Aldrich, Winthrop W.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Alexander, J. S.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
- Alexander, A.M., Joshua W.
Gallatin, Mo.
- Alexanderson, M.A., E. F. W.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Alger, George W.
50 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Allen, Miss Florence E.
Supreme Court, Columbus, O.
- Allen, General Henry T.
Stoneleigh Ct., Washington, D. C.
- Allen, Robert, McD.
1819 B way, N. Y. City.
- Ames, A.M., Oakes
North Easton, Mass.
- Anderson, Frank B.
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.
- Anderson, Harold McD.
280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Anderson, Mrs. James
Park River, N. D.
- Andrews, Ph.D., Mrs. Fannie Fern
405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
- Andrews, Ph.D., Launcelot W.
Williamstown, Mass.
- Appleton, LL.D., Charles W.
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Arbuthnot, M.D., Thomas S.
6425 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Armstrong, Ph.D., Andrew C.
166 High St., Middletown, Conn.
- Astor, Vincent
23 West 26th St., N. Y. City.
- Atterbury, Grosvenor
139 E. 53rd St., N. Y. City.
- Atterbury, General W. W.
Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Auerbach, Joseph S.
34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
- Austin, M.D., Alonzō Eugène
15 Claremont Ave., N. Y. City.
- Austin, Harry A.
901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Axson, L.H.D., Stockton
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
- Babbott, Frank L.
149 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Francis McNeil
135 East 39th St., N. Y. City.
- Bacon, Ph.D., Raymond F.
271 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Bacon, Mrs. Robert
1 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Badé, LL.D., Litt.D., William F.
2616 College Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
- Bagley, Ph.D., William C.
Teachers College, N. Y. City.
- Bainbridge, M.D., William Seaman
34 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.
- Baker, George F.
2 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Baker, Litt.D., George Pierce
150 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.
- Baker, D.Oec., Hugh Potter
Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
- Baker, M.D., S. Josephine
Long Ridge, Stamford, Conn.
- Bakewell, Ph.D., Charles M.
437 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
- Ballard, Harlan Hoge
247 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Ballou, Sc.D., Litt.D., Wm. Hosea
Closter, N. J.
- Bancroft, Miss Jessie H.
Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.
- Bancroft, John
c/o J. Bancroft & Sons, Wilmington, Del.
- Bane, Hon. Frank
State Board of Public Welfare, Richmond, Va.
- Barnes, LL.D., Julius H.
42 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Barr, M.D., Richard A.
800 Nineteenth Ave., South, Nashville, Tenn.
- Barrett, LL.D., John
Grafton, Vt.
- Bartlett, M.D., Willard
Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- Bartow, Ph.D., Sc.D., Edward
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
- Bascom, Ph.D., Florence
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Bates, Litt.D., LL.D., Katherine L.
70 Curve St., Wellesley, Mass.
- Bates, LL.D., Lindell T.
82 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris, France.
- Battle, George Gordon
37 Wall St., N. Y. City.

- Beach, LL.D., John K.
Supreme Court of Errors,
New Haven, Conn.
- Beale, Hon. Truxton
28 Jackson Pl., Washington,
D. C.
- Beaux, Miss Cecilia
Gloucester, Mass.
- Beck, LL.D., James M.
32 Liberty St., N. Y. City.
- Beecher, Mrs. Leonard T.
Graymont Heights, Birming-
ham, Ala.
- Beers, Clifford W.
370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.
- Behn, Colonel Sosthenes
67 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Bell, James F.
200 Chamber of Commerce,
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Bell, Mrs. Louis V.
205 W. 80th St., N. Y. City.
- Benedict, LL.D., Henry Harper
5 East 75th St., N. Y. City.
- Benedict, Mrs. Henry Harper
5 East 75th St., N. Y. City.
- Berg, Mrs. L. Rodney
4 East 88th St., N. Y. City.
- Bernheimer, Charles L.
120 Franklin St., N. Y. City.
- Berry, D.D., George R.
Hamilton, N. Y.
- Bestor, LL.D., Arthur E.
Chautauqua Institution, Chau-
tauqua, N. Y.
- Bicknell, LL.D., Ernest P.
American Red Cross, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Bigelow, Miss Grace
21 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.
- Bingham, LL.B., Robert W.
Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
- Bingham, Ph.D., Walter V.
40 W. 40th St., N. Y. City.
- Bixby, LL.D., William K.
Kingshighway & Lindell Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.
- Blair, M.D., Vilray P.
4654 Berlin Ave., St. Louis,
Mo.
- Blake, M.D., Joseph A.
116 East 53d St., N. Y. City.
- Blakeslee, Ph.D., A. F.
Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.,
N. Y.
- Bliss, Jr., Cornelius N.
32 Thomas St., N. Y. City.
- Bliss, Mrs. William H.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
- Blodgett, LL.D., Frank D.
Adelphi College, Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Blue, Ass't Surgeon-Gen., Rupert
1015 E. 8th St., Los Angeles,
Cal.
- Blumenthal, George
50 East 70th St., N. Y. City.
- Blumer, M.D., G. Alder
196 Blackstone Blvd., Provi-
dence, R. I.
- Boardman, LL.D., Mabel T.
1801 P St., Washington, D. C.
- Bok, LL.D., Edward W.
Merion, Pa.
- Bones, Miss Helen Woodrow
16 East 10th St., N. Y. City.
- Booth, Willis H.
140 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Borland, Mrs. J. Nelson
116 East 37th St., N. Y. City.
- Bourn, William B.
375 Sutter St., San Francisco,
Cal.
- Bowen, Mrs. Joseph T.
1430 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.
- Brackett, M.D., E. G.
166 Newbury St., Boston,
Mass.
- Bragg, Miss Laura M.
Director, Charleston Museum,
Charleston, S. C.
- Braman, Chester A.
40 West 40th St., N. Y. City.
- Breitwieser, Ph.D., J. V.
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand
Forks, N. D.
- Brent, Bishop Charles H.
237 North St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Brewer, M.D., George E.
151 E. 79th St., N. Y. City.
- *Brieux, Mons. Eugène
Paris, France.
- Brill, M.D., A. A.
15 West 70th St., N. Y. City.
- Brinkley, Mrs. John R.
Milford, Kan.
- Brinkley, M.D., John R.
Milford, Kan.
- Brookings, LL.D., Robert S.
Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
- Brown, Colonel Franklin Q.
33 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Brown, Mrs. Harold
Bellevue Ave.,
Newport, R. I.
- Brown, James
37 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Brown, Ph.D., John Franklin
60 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Brown, M.D., Samuel A.
75 E. 55th St., N. Y. City.
- Brown, Mrs. William Adams
49 East 80th St., N. Y. City.

- Browning, Ph.D., Philip E.
23 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn.
- Brownson, Litt.D., Mary W.
Surrey Hall, 42d & Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Buchanan, LL.D., James Isaac
Bellefield Dwellings, Oakland Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Buckley, William F.
420 Lexington, Ave., N. Y. City.
- Bull, F. Kingsbury
Litchfield, Conn.
- Bullus, Mrs. Albert
144 East 56th St., N. Y. City.
- Burdette, Mrs. Robert J.
Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, Cal.
- Bush, Irving T.
132 West 42d St., N. Y. City.
- Butterfield, LL.D., Kenyon L.
Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.
- Byrne, James
730 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Cabot, M.D., Hugh
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Cabot, Stephen P.
112 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
- Cadman, D.D., LL.D., S. Parkes
429 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Campbell, M.D., Eleanor A.
48 East 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Campbell, Ira A.
27 William St., N. Y. City.
- Campbell, Joseph
Walker Road, West Orange, N. J.
- Campbell, Milton C.
4401 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Cannon, M.A., Sc.D., Annie J.
Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.
- Cantacuzène-Spéransky, Princess
1711 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Capen, L.H.D., Samuel P.
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cardway, Colonel Fred
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Carnegie, L.H.M., Mrs. Andrew
2 East 91st St., N. Y. City.
- Carr, Mrs. Blanche Wagstaff
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
- Carr, John Foster
241 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Carrel, M.D., Alexis
Rockefeller Institute, N. Y. City.
- Carson, LL.D., Luella Clay
933 So. Parkview St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Carty, General John J.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Cattell, LL.D., J. McKeen
Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- Chadbourn, Mrs. Thomas L.
Greenwich, Conn.
- Chadbourn, William M.
165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Chamberlain, Ph.D., Clark W.
602 Grove St., East Lansing, Mich.
- Chamot, Ph.D., E. M.
Ithaca, N. Y.
- Chandler, Harry
The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Chapin, Miss Maria Bowen
32 E. 57th St., N. Y. City.
- Chase, Edwin O.
Globe & Eddy Sts., Providence, R. I.
- Cheney, Orion H.
100 E. 42d St., N. Y. City.
- Chenoweth, M.D., James S.
2433 Longest Ave., Louisville, Ky.
- Chetwood, M.D., LL.D., Chas. H.
25 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Chittenden, LL.D., Russell H.
83 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.
- Choate, Miss Mabel
8 East 63rd St., N. Y. City.
- Chubb, Percival
4533 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
- Claffin, John
259 South St., Morristown, N. J.
- Clark, Hon. Clarence D.
Evanston, Wyo.
- Clark, Clarence M.
321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Clark, Edgar E.
American Nat. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Clarke, Lewis Latham
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Clarkson, W. Palmer
2212 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo.
- Clausen, John
1755 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
- Clay, Thomas Savage
107 Wall St., N. Y. City.

- Cline, M.D., Ph.D., Isaac M.
Weather Bureau Office, New Orleans, La.
- Close, F. N. B.
16 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Clothier, LL.D., Morris L.
801 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Cohen, Julius Henry
74 Trinity Place, N. Y. City.
- Coley, M.D., William B.
114 East 54th St., N. Y. City.
- Colman, Mrs. Harry A.
5604 14th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
- Comstock, Ph.D., Daniel F.
110 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Cook, Ph.D., Melville T.
Insular Experiment Station, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.
- Cooley, B.S., Anna M.
Columbia University, N. Y. City.
- Cortelyou, LL.D., George B.
4 Irving Place, N. Y. City.
- Cosgrave, Mrs. Jessica F.
61 East 77th St., N. Y. City.
- County, A. J.
Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Coville, D.Sc., Frederick V.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- Cowl, Miss Jane
139 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Cowling, Donald J.
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
- *Cox, Hon. James M.
Dayton, Ohio.
- Crampton, M.D., C. Ward
771 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Crane, Hon. Charles R.
522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Crawshaw, LL.D., William H.
Hamilton, N. Y.
- Creighton, Bishop Frank W.
9a Zacatecas, 229, Mexico, D. F.
- Crile, M.D., George W.
Euclid Ave. and 93rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Cromwell, William Nelson
49 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Cross, W. Redmond
33 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Crothers, Miss Rachel
140 E. 63d St., N. Y. City.
- Curme, Prof. George O.
629 Colfax St., Evanston, Ill.
- Curtis, Cyrus H. K.
Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Curtis, Miss Elizabeth
399 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Curtis, F. Kingsbury
30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Curtis, Frederick S.
Brookfield Center, Conn.
- Cushing, Mrs. Catherine Chisolm
270 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Cushman, Mrs. James Stewart
815 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Cutler, LL.D., Henry F.
Mount Hermon, Mass.
- Cutler, Ph.D., James E.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Cutting, M.A., Elizabeth
137 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Cutting, LL.D., Robert Fulton
32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
- Da Costa, M.D., J. Chalmers
2045 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dana, Miss Maria T.
24 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.
- Dannreuther, M.D., Walter T.
580 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Darlington, Bishop James Henry
See House, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Darlington, M.D., Litt.D., Thomas
27 Washington Square, N. Y. City.
- Darrach, M.D., William
730 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Davenport, Ph.D., Charles B.
Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.
- Davenport, Hon. Frederick M.
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
- Davis, M.D., Asa B.
44 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Davis, Mrs. Carroll P.
846 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Davis, LL.D., John W.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Davis, D.C.L., Norman H.
14 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Davis, Robert H.
280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Davison, Mrs. Henry Pomeroy
Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.
- Dawes, Hon. Charles G.
Evanston, Ill.
- Deaver, M.D., John B.
1634 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

- de Forest, LL.D., Robert W.
30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Defrees, Joseph H.
105 So. La Salle St., Chicago,
Ill.
- de Heredia, Mrs. Carlos
110 E. 70th St., N. Y. City.
- Dennett, M.D., Roger H.
125 E. 39th St., N. Y. City.
- Dennis, Ph.D., Alfred L. P.
Clark University, Worcester,
Mass.
- de Schweinitz, M.D., George E.
1705 Walnut St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Detmer, Julian F.
315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Dewart, William T.
280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Dewey, LL.D., Melvil
Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
- Dillard, LL.D., James Hardy
Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.
- Dimmock, Ph.D., George
531 Berkshire Ave., Spring-
field, Mass.
- Dimock, Mrs. Henry F.
1391 16th St., Washington,
D. C.
- Dines, LL.D., Tyson S.
1010—First National Bank
Building, Denver, Colo.
- Dinwiddie, LL.D., A. B.
Tulane University, New Or-
leans, La.
- Dodd, Alvin E.
1615 H St., N.W., Washing-
ton, D. C.
- Dodge, Marcellus Hartley,
Madison, N. J.
- Downs, George Francis
290 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Duffield, Edward D.
Prudential Ins. Co., Newark,
N. J.
- Duke, B. N.
200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Duncan, A. E.
Citizens Nat. Bank Bldg., Bal-
timore, Md.
- Dunn, E. E., Gano
43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City.
- Durgin, Miss Blanche P.
94 So. Munn Ave., East
Orange, N. J.
- Eaton, Allen
130 East 22d St., N. Y. City.
- Eddy, G. S.
347 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Eder, Phanor J.
50 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Edgar, William C.
118 South 6th St., Minneapo-
lis, Minn.
- Eilers, Karl
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Einstein, Mrs. William
Hotel Gladstone, 52d St. and
Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Elliott, Miss Margaret
University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, Mich.
- Ellis, Ph.D., A. Caswell
2449 E. Overlook Rd., Clevel-
land, Ohio.
- Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.
Old Westbury, Long Island,
N. Y.
- Elton, John P.
70 Church St., Waterbury,
Conn.
- Ely, Miss Henrietta B.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Embree, Edwin R.
Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chi-
cago, Ill.
- Emmons, Ph.D., William H.
University of Minnesota, Min-
neapolis, Minn.
- Eno, William P.
1771 N St., Washington, D. C.
- Erdmann, M.D., John F.
60 West 52d St., N. Y. City.
- Esch, Hon. John J.
Transportation Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Ettinger, Ph.D., Litt.D., George T.
1114 Hamilton St., Allentown,
Pa.
- Everett, Ph.D., Walter G.
Brown University, Providence,
R. I.
- Ewing, Charles H.
Reading Terminal, Philadel-
phia, Pa.
- *Fagnani, Rev. D.D., Charles P.
Bankers Trust Co., Paris,
France.
- Fahey, John H.
Worcester Evening Post, Wor-
cester, Mass.
- Fairbanks, A.B., Arthur
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
Mass.
- Farnam, Miss Elizabeth W.
37 Hillhouse Ave., New Ha-
ven, Conn.
- Farnam, LL.D., Henry W.
43 Hillhouse Ave., New Ha-
ven, Conn.
- Farrand, LL.D., Livingston
Ithaca, N. Y.

- Farrand, A.M., Wilson
Newark Academy, Newark,
N. J.
- Farrar, Preston C.
421 East 18th St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Faunce, LL.D., William H. P.
Brown University, Providence,
R. I.
- Fawcett, Hon. Lewis L.
1347 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Felt, Dorr Eugene
432 Wellington Ave., Chicago,
Ill.
- Ferguson, Homer L.
Newport News, Va.
- Fieser, James L.
5009 Edgemoor Lane, Be-
thesda, Md.
- Filene, Edward A.
426 Washington St., Boston
(2), Mass.
- Finley, LL.D., John H.
New York Times, N. Y. City.
- Finney, M.D., J. M. T.
1300 Eutaw Pl., Baltimore, Md.
- Fisher, Ph.D., Irving
460 Prospect St., New Haven,
Conn.
- Fisk, M.D., Eugene Lyman
25 West 43d St., N. Y. City.
- Fiske, LL.D., Haley
1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- FitzSimons, Mrs. Paul
Harborview, Newport, R. I.
- Flagler, Harry Harkness
32 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Fletcher, Mrs. Henry
440 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Fletcher, Henry
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Forbes, LL.D., W. Cameron
614 Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- Forgan, David R.
Bank of the Republic, Chicago,
Ill.
- Fosdick, D.D., LL.D., Harry E.
Park Ave. Baptist Church,
N. Y. City.
- Fosdick, Raymond B.
61 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Foss, LL.D., Eugene N.
Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
- Frame, LL.D., Andrew Jay
Waukesha, Wis.
- Frankel, Ph.D., Lee K.
1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Franklin, LL.D., Christine Ladd
Columbia University, N. Y.
City.
- Franks, Robert A.
522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Franks, Mrs. Robert A.
135 East 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Freeman, Mrs. Charles D.
Convent Sta., P. O., N. J.
- French, Miss Lillie Hamilton
115 East 90th St., N. Y. City.
- Frissell, Algernon S.
530 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Fuller, Oliver C.
First Wisconsin Nat. Bank,
Milwaukee, Wis.
- Fuller, Jr., Paul
2 Rector St., N. Y. City.
- Funk, Hon. Frank H.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
- Furber, Ph.D., Henry Jewett
Bankers' Trust Co., 501 Fifth
Ave., N. Y. City.
- *Gadski, Mme. Tauscher
Hotel Astor, N. Y. City.
- Gager, Sc.D., Ph.D., C. Stuart
Brooklyn Botanic Garden,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Gaines, Richard H.
110 West 57th st., N. Y. City.
- Gale, Ph.D., Arthur S.
University of Rochester,
Rochester, N. Y.
- Gammell, William
50 South Main St., Provi-
dence, R. I.
- Garfield, LL.D., Harry A.
Williamstown, Mass.
- Gaston, George A.
165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Gavit, John Palmer
7 West 43d St., N. Y. City.
- Gee, Ph.D., Wilson
University, Va.
- Geldert, Mrs. Louis N.
Parkview Hotel, Memphis,
Tenn.
- Gerard, LL.B., James W.
57 William St., N. Y. City.
- Gibbs, Edwin C.
Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Gifford, LL.D., Walter S.
195 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Gill, Kennode F.
1302 Citizens Building, Cleve-
land, Ohio.
- Gillette, William
Hadlyme, Conn.
- Glasgow, Miss Ellen
1 W. Main St., Richmond, Va.
- Goddard, Robert H.
5 Bishop Ave., Worcester,
Mass.

- Goldsborough, Hon. Phillips Lee
Nat. Union Bank, Baltimore,
Md.
- Goldwater, M.D., Sc.D., S. S.
1 East 100th St., N. Y. City.
- Goodnow, LL.D., Frank J.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.
- Gordon, LL.D., Armistead C.
405 East Beverley St., Staun-
ton, Va.
- Goss, John H.
Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury,
Conn.
- Gowen, D.D., Herbert H.
5005 22d Ave., N. E., Seattle,
Wash.
- Grace, Eugene G.
Bethlehem, Pa.
- Grant, Joseph D.
114 Sansome St., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
- Grant, LL.B., Madison
330 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Grayson, Rear-Admiral Cary T.
1600 16th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Grayson, Theodore J.
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Greatorex, Captain Clement
Admiralty, London, England.
- Greenbaum, Hon. Samuel
2 East 94th St., N. Y. City.
- Greene, Jerome D.
43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City.
- *Grenfell, Sir Wilfred T.
St. Anthony, Newfoundland.
- Gribbel, John
1513 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Griest, Hon. William Walton
Lancaster, Pa.
- Guggenheim, Daniel
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Guggenheim, Harry F.
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Guggenheim, LL.D., Simon
165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Gunn, Selskar M.
Rockefeller Foundation, Paris,
France.
- Gunnison, LL.D., Herbert F.
307 Washington St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Guy, Hon. Charles L.
26 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City.
- Hadden, Mrs. Alexander
67 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Hagar, Stansbury
205 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Haldeman, Bruce
423 W. Ormsby Ave., Louis-
ville, Ky.
- Halley, Samuel H.
Lexington, Ky.
- Hamill, Charles H.
105 W. Monroe St., Chicago,
Ill.
- Hamilton, Mrs. William B.
Fairmont Hotel, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
- Hamlin, Chauncey J.
1014 Delaware Ave., Buffalo,
N. Y.
- Hammer, Alfred E.
Branford, Conn.
- Hammond, Mrs. John Henry
9 East 91st St., N. Y. City.
- Hampden, Litt.D., Walter
Ridgefield, Conn.
- Harbord, Major-Gen. James G.
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Hardgrave, A.
Kansas City, Mo.
- Harding, LL.D., W. P. G.
Federal Reserve Bank, Boston,
Mass.
- Harriman, L.H.M., Mrs. E. H.
1 East 69th St., N. Y. City.
- Harris, Miss Mary B.
Dept. of Justice, Washington,
D. C.
- Harrison, Mrs. Benjamin
1160 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Harvey, Captain Horace H.
1557 Webster St., New Or-
leans, La.
- Haskell, Major-General Wm. N.
829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y.
City.
- Hastings, George A.
105 East 22d St., N. Y. City.
- Hays, M.A., Will H.
469 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Hedges, Mrs. Job E.
Woman's City Club, 22 Park
Ave., N. Y. City.
- Helms, Paul H.
Beverly Hills, Cal.
- Herrick, LL.D., Myron T.
American Embassy, Paris,
France.
- Hill, LL.D., David Jayne
1745 Rhode Island Ave., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Hill, D.D., Litt.D., William B.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie,
N. Y.
- Hinkle, M.D., Beatrice M.
31 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.
- Hitchcock, Mrs. Ripley
34 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.

- Hodges, William V.
Colorado Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.
- Hoffman, LL.D., Frank S.
Union College, Schenectady,
N. Y.
- Hoffmann, Bernhard
41 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Holcomb, Hon. Marcus H.
Southington, Conn.
- Holland, LL.D., William J.
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh,
Pa.
- Holt, LL.D., Hamilton
Rollins College, Winter Park,
Fla.
- Homer, M.A., Louise
Bolton, N. Y.
- Homer, Sidney
Bolton, N. Y.
- Hoover, Hon. Herbert C.
Washington, D. C.
- Hopkins, Mrs. George B.
760 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Horton, Mrs. John Miller
477 Delaware Ave., Buffalo,
N. Y.
- Howard, Mrs. Frank T.
95 East End Ave., N. Y. City.
- Hoyt, Miss Anne Sherman
50 West 11th St., N. Y. City.
- Hoyt, Hon. Franklin Chase
137 East 22d St., N. Y. City.
- Hubbell, Charles B.
Williamstown, Mass.
- Huebner, Ph.D., S. S.
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Hughes, LL.D., Charles E.
100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Hunt, Edwin S.
58 Kellogg St., Waterbury,
Conn.
- Huntington, Litt.D., Archer M.
1080 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Huntington, Ph.D., Ellsworth
Yale University, New Haven,
Conn.
- Huyck, Edmund N.
319 State St. Albany, N. Y.
- Ilsley, Samuel Marshall
336 E. Pedregosa St., Santa
Barbara, Cal.
- *Inclan, Marquis de la Vega
Madrid, Spain.
- Ingersoll, Raymond V.
149 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Ingraham, LL.D., George L.
21 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Ingraham, Mrs. Henry A.
363 Adelphi St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Irwin, Wallace
Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
- Ives, Frederic E.
1753 N. 15th St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Ives, C.E., Howard C.
P. O. Box 867, Van Nuys, Cal.
- James, Arthur Curtiss
99 John St., N. Y. City.
- James, Jr., Darwin R.
301 Washington Ave., Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
- Jenkins, L.H.M., M.A., Mrs. H. H.
655 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Johnson, Miss Content
200 West 57th St., N. Y. City.
- Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., Emory R.
Wharton School, University
of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Jonas, Ralph
115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Jones, Breckinridge
45 Portland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
- *Jordan, LL.D., David Starr
Stanford University, Cal.
- Jordon, Miss Elizabeth
36 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.
- Joy, Richard P.
1817 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit,
Mich.
- Kahn, LL.D., Otto H.
52 William St., N. Y. City.
- Kahn, Mrs. Otto H.
1100 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Kaltenborn, H. V.
Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Kammerer, Rev. Ph.D., Percy
Trinity Church, Pittsburgh,
Pa.
- Keen, M.D., William W.
1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Kellas, Miss Eliza
Emma Willard School, Troy,
N. Y.
- Kellogg, LL.D., Sc.D., Vernon L.
1701 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.
- Kellor, Miss Frances A.
3 University Pl., N. Y. City.
- Kelly, Mrs. Alice McKay
122 E. 82d St., N. Y. City.
- Kelly, LL.D., Robert Lincoln
205 Crescent Ave., Leonia,
N. J.

- Kelly, William
 817 W. Brown St., Iron
 Mountain, Mich.
 Kemp, Pd.D., Eleanor C.
 149 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.
 Kendall, M.D., William C.
 Freeport, Me.
 Kenna, Edward D.
 598 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
 Kent, Fred I.
 16 Wall St., N. Y. City.
 Kernochan, Hon. Frederic
 35 W. 9th St., N. Y. City.
 Kimball, Arthur Reed
 175 Grove St., Waterbury,
 Conn.
 Kingsbury, Miss Alice E.
 80 Prospect St., Waterbury,
 Conn.
 Kingsbury, John A.
 49 Wall St., N. Y. City.
 Kirk, Ph.D., William
 Pomona College, Claremont,
 Cal.
 Kirtland, L.H.D., John C.
 Phillips Exeter Academy,
 Exeter, N. H.
 KleinSmid, Sc.D., LL.D., R. B. von
 University of Southern Cali-
 fornia, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Knapp, Joseph P.
 52 East 19th St., N. Y. City.
 Kneass, C.E., Strickland L.
 1600 Hamilton St., Philadel-
 phia, Pa.
 Knight, Peter O.
 Tampa, Fla.
 Knowles, Morris
 2541 Oliver Building, Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.
 Koch, Sc.D., Julius A.
 Bluff and Pride Sts., Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.
 Koller, M.D., Carl
 30 East 58th St., N. Y. City.
 Kunz, Sc.D., George F.
 409 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Ladd, Dean William Palmer
 Berkeley Divinity School,
 Middletown, Conn.
 Laidlaw, Mrs. James Lee
 60 East 66th St., N. Y. City.
 Lakey, Miss Alice
 Cranford, N. J.
 Lambert, M.D., Alexander
 43 East 72d St., N. Y. City.
 Lambert, Mrs. Walter Eyre
 1170 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Lamont, Thomas W.
 23 Wall St., N. Y. City.
 Langeloth, Mrs. Valeria
 Riverside, Conn.
 Laughlin, Sc.D., Harry H.
 Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
 Lawrence, M.D., G. Alfred
 666 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
 Lawrence, Mrs. John W.
 North Highland Ave., Pitts-
 burgh, Pa.
 Leach, Arthur B.
 67 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
 LeBlanc, George L.
 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
 Lee, Ph.D., LL.D., Frederic S.
 125 East 65th St., N. Y. City.
 Lee, LL.D., Joseph
 101 Tremont St., Boston,
 Mass.
 LeGallienne, M.A., Eva
 Civic Repertory Theatre, N. Y.
 City.
 Lewisohn, Adolph
 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Lieb, Eng.D., John W.
 124 E. 15th St., N. Y. City.
 Liebmman, Adolph
 68 W. 58th St., N. Y. City.
 Liebmman, Walter H.
 36 West 44th St., N. Y. City.
 Little, Chem.D., Arthur D.
 30 Charles River Rd., Cam-
 bridge, Mass.
 Livingston, Goodhue
 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Loeb, Miss Sophie Irene
 146 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
 City.
 Lord, LL.D., Chester S.
 57 South Portland Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lord, Mrs. Chester S.
 57 South Portland Ave.,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lord, A.M., Everett W.
 525 Boylston St., Boston,
 Mass.
 Lovett, LL.D., Edgar Odell
 Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
 Ludington, Miss Katherine
 56 W. 10th St., N. Y. City.
 Lyle, M.D., Henry H. M.
 1217 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
 Lyman, Edward D.
 1300 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 McAneny, LL.D., George
 120 E. 75th St., N. Y. City.
 McCollum, M.D., Elmer V.
 Johns Hopkins Med. School,
 Baltimore, Md.

- McCormick, M.A., Vance C.
301 North Front St., Harris-
burg, Pa.
- McEldowney, H. C.
Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh,
Pa.
- McGuire, M.D., Stuart
513 Grace St., E., Richmond,
Va.
- McKellor, R. L.
5 Spring Drive, Louisville, Ky.
- McKelway, Mrs. St. Clair
21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- McLennan, Mrs. Rosa Harbison
1500 Third Ave., Louisville,
Ky.
- McMain, Miss Eleanor
1202 Annunciation St., New
Orleans, La.
- Mack, Hon. Julian W.
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Mackay, Clarence Hungerford
253 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- MacLean, LL.D., George E.
1721 P St., Washington, D. C.
- Macy, V. Everit
50 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Mallet-Prevost, S.
30 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Mallory, M.D., Frank Burr
Boston City Hospital, Boston,
Mass.
- Mansfield, Rev. D.D., Archibald R.
25 South St., N. Y. City.
- Mansfield, Mrs. Howard
535 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Marburg, LL.D., Theodore
14 West Mt. Vernon Place,
Baltimore, Md.
- Markham, Charles H.
802 Central Station, Chicago,
Ill.
- Markoe, Francis H.
535 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Marquand, Mrs. Henry
Bedford Hills, N. Y.
- Martin, M.D., LL.D., Franklin H.
54 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
- Martin, Ph.D., Percy Alvin
Stanford University, Cal.
- Matas, LL.D., M.D., Rudolph
2255 St. Charles Ave., New
Orleans, La.
- Mather, Rufus G.
111 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.
- Mather, Samuel
2605 Euclid Ave., Cleveland,
Ohio.
- Mather, LL.D., Stephen Tyng
National Park Service, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Mather, Mrs. Winifred Holt
111 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.
- Matheson, William J.
149 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Mathews, Hiram A.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
- Matthison, M.A., Edith Wynne
Bennett School, Millbrook,
N. Y.
- Maxwell, Miss Anna C.
180 Fort Washington Ave.,
N. Y. City.
- Maxwell, Miss J. Alice
Hotel Plaza, N. Y. City.
- Maynard, LL.B., Reuben Leslie
141 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Maynard, Mrs. Reuben Leslie
60 E. 96th St., N. Y. City.
- Mayo, M.D., LL.D., Charles H.
Rochester, Minn.
- Mayo, M.D., LL.D., William J.
Rochester, Minn.
- Mead, S. Cristy
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Meany, Prof. Edmond S.
University of Washington,
Seattle, Wash.
- Mellon, LL.D., Andrew W.
Treasury Department, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Meloney, Mrs. William Brown
26 West 9th St., N. Y. City.
- Meyer, Jr., Eugene
Oil Land Office Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Michelson, LL.D., A. A.
University of Chicago, Illi-
nois.
- Miles, Herbert E.
Racine, Wis.
- Miller, Cyrus C.
291 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Millikan, Sc.D., LL.D., Robert A.
300 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena,
Cal.
- Mills, LL.B., Ogden L.
2 E. 69th St., N. Y. City.
- Mitchell, Ph.D., Wesley C.
161 W. 12th St., N. Y. City.
- Molitor, Colonel Frederic A.
7 W. 43rd St., N. Y. City.
- Monteagle, Mrs. Louis F.
2516 Pacific Ave., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
- Moore, LL.D., Ernest C.
327 So. Kenmore Ave., Los
Angeles, Cal.
- Morgan, Miss Anne
3 Sutton Pl., N. Y. City.
- Morgan, Shepard
Luiesenstrasse 33, Berlin, Ger-
many.

- Morgenthau, LL.D., Henry
417 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Morris, LL.B., Arthur J.
420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.
- Morris, Dave H.
19 E. 70th St., N. Y. City.
- Morris, D.C.L., Robert C.
27 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Morris, Will E.
528 Marsh-Strong Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Morrison, A. Cressy
30 E. 42d St., N. Y. City.
- Morrow, Hon. Dwight W.
American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico.
- Mortimer, Mrs. Stanley
4 E. 75th St., N. Y. City.
- Morton, M.D., Rosalie S.
1049 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Mosher, M.D., Harris P.
828 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- Murphy, M.D., Fred T.
2248 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Myles, M.D., Robert C.
1075 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Nagel, Charles,
44 Westmoreland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
- Nathan, Mrs. Frederick
225 W. 86th St., N. Y. City.
- Neill, M.D., Mather H.
312 East 2d St., Tucson, Ariz.
- Nelson, S.D., Ph.D., Aven Laramie, Wyo.
- Newcomb, Harry T.
32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
- Newman, M.D., J. W.
3512 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
- Noble, LL.D., Eugene A.
49 E. 52d St., N. Y. City.
- Northrop, Edwin C.
51 Church St., Waterbury, Conn.
- Noxon, Frank W.
706 Otis Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Noyes, Frank B.
Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
- Nutter, George R.
161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
- Nutting, Miss M. Adeline
500 W. 121st St., N. Y. City.
- Ochs, LL.D., Adolph S.
N. Y. Times, N. Y. City.
- O'Donohue, Miss Teresa R.
108 E. 79th St., N. Y. City.
- Ordway, LL.D., Samuel H.
123 E. 71st St., N. Y. City.
- Osborn, LL.D., Henry Fairfield
998 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Osborn, LL.D., William Church
50 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Osgood, M.D., Robert B.
372 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
- Odin, M. A.
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Outerbridge, Eugene H.
950 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Pack, LL.D., Charles Lathrop
Lakewood, N. J.
- Page, Ph.D., Curtis Hidden
Hanover, N. H.
- Paltsits, Victor Hugo
476 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Parker, Ph.B., Herschel C.
Hotel Chapman, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Parker, Hon. John M.
816 Union St., New Orleans, La.
- Parks, D.D., Edward L.
2463 6th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Parrish, Samuel L.
Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
- Parsons, Mrs. William Usher
1 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.
- Paton, M.D., Stewart
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Payne, LL.D., John Barton
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- Peabody, Rev. Endicott
Groton School, Groton, Mass.
- Peabody, D.D., F. G.
Cambridge, Mass.
- Peabody, LL.D., George Foster
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- Pearl, Ph.D., Raymond
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- Pendleton, LL.B., Francis K.
7 E. 86th St., N. Y. City.
- Penniman, LL.D., Josiah H.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Perham, Henry B.
1378 Montclair Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Perkins, Mrs. George W.
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

- Pershing, General John J.
War Department, Washington,
D. C.
- Peters, LL.B., Andrew J.
Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- Phelps, Ph.D., Litt.D., Wm. Lyon
Yale University, New Haven,
Conn.
- Phillips, Miss Lena Madesin
233 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Phillips, M.D., Wendell C.
30 E. 58th St., N. Y. City.
- Phipps, Mrs. Henry C.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
- Pierce, M.D., Norval H.
22 East Washington St., Chi-
cago, Ill.
- Piez, Charles
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chi-
cago, Ill.
- Pinchot, LL.D., Gifford
Milford, Pa.
- Poling, D.D., Daniel A.
1 W. 20th St., N. Y. City.
- Polk, LL.B., Frank L.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
- Polk, Mrs. William M.
470 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Pollock, Channing
229 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.
- Pope, George A.
488 California St., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
- Porter, M.D., Charles Allen
116 Beacon St., Boston,
Mass.
- Post, James H.
129 Front St., N. Y. City.
- Powell, Miss Rachel Hopper
17 E. 84th St., N. Y. City.
- Pratt, Frederic B.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn,
N. Y.
- Pratt, Mrs. John T.
7 E. 61st St., N. Y. City.
- Proctor, Mrs. Thomas R.
312 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
- Pulsifer, Litt.D., William E.
231 W. 39th St., N. Y. City.
- Pupin, Sc.D., LL.D., Michael I.
Columbia University,
N. Y. City.
- Quintard, M.D., Edward
1065 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Quinton, Litt.D., Cornelia B. Sage
Cal. Palace of Legion of
Honor, San Francisco, Cal.
- Quinton, Major W. W.
Cal. Palace of Legion of
Honor, San Francisco, Cal.
- Randolph, LL.D., Corliss F.
83 Jefferson Ave., Maplewood,
N. J.
- Raybold, Walter J.
Housatonic, Mass.
- Raycroft, M.D., Joseph E.
293 Nassau St., Princeton,
N. J.
- Rea, Mrs. Henry R.
Sewickley, Pa.
- Redfield, LL.D., William C.
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
City.
- Redfield, Mrs. William C.
37 Monroe Place, Brooklyn
Heights, N. Y.
- Reid, Harry
J. F. Wild Bldg., Indianapolis,
Ind.
- Reid, Mrs. Ogden
35 W. 53d St., N. Y. City.
- Rice, Sc.D., Alexander Hamilton
901 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Richardson, M.D., Charles W.
1317 Connecticut Ave., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Richardson, Ph.D., Ernest C.
Princeton, N. J.
- Richardson, LL.D., William P.
305 Washington St., Brook-
lyn, N. Y.
- Riddle, Mrs. John W.
Farmington, Conn.
- Riddle, Ph.D., Oscar
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
- Robbins, D.D., Howard C.
Cathedral of St. John the
Divine, N. Y. City.
- Roberts, George E.
55 Wall St., N. Y.
- Robinson, LL.D., Litt.D., Edward
Metropolitan Museum of Art,
N. Y. City.
- Robinson, Henry M.
Box 453, Pasadena, Cal.
- Robinson, Ph.D., Winifred J.
Women's College, Newark,
Del.
- Rockefeller, Jr., John D.
26 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. John D.
10 W. 54th St., N. Y.
City.
- Root, LL.D., Elihu
1 E. 81st St., N. Y. City.
- Root, Oren
30 Church St., N. Y. City.
- Rosendale, Simon W.
57 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- Rosenwald, Julius
Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago,
Ill.

- Rousseau, Rear-Admiral H. H.
Navy Dept., 355 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Rowe, LL.D., Leo S.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
- Rubin, LL.D., J. Robert
1540 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Rublee, George
Windsor, Vt.
- Rumsey, Mrs. Charles Cary
152 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.
- Ruutz-Rees, LL.D., Caroline
Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
- Ryan, Thomas F.
858 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Sabin, Mrs. Charles H.
Southampton, L. I., N. Y.
- Sackett, Frederic M.
315 Guthrie St., Louisville, Ky.
- Sanford, Mrs. Lillias Rumsey
Cornwall, Conn.
- Satterlee, Ph.D., Herbert L.
37 E. 36th St., N. Y. City.
- Satterlee, Mrs. Herbert L.
37 E. 36th St., N. Y. City.
- Saunders, Ph.D., Paul H.
Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.
- Schiff, Mortimer L.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y. City.
- Schwab, LL.D., Charles M.
25 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- *Scotti, Sig., Antonio
Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y. City.
- Seger, Charles B.
1790 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- *Sélincourt, Mrs. Basil de
Far End, Kingham Chipping Norton, England.
- *Sembrich, Madame Marcella
151 Central Park West, N. Y. City.
- Seton, Mrs. Ernest Thompson
Greenwich, Conn.
- Shannahan, J. M.
Omaha, Neb.
- Shaw, LL.D., Albert
30 Irving Pl., N. Y. City.
- Shearn, Hon. Clarence J.
14 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Shepard, C. Sidney
New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y.
- Sherman, Ph.D., Henry C.
Columbia University, N. Y. City.
- Shriver, George M.
Balto. & Ohio R. R., Baltimore, Md.
- Shwartz, S. J.
3803 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
- Sibley, Harper
100 Hiram Sibley Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
- Siebert, M.A., Wilbur H.
182 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- Simkhovitch, Mrs. Mary K.
27 Barrow St., N. Y. City.
- Sisson, Jr., George W.
Potsdam, N. Y.
- Skinner, M.A., Otis
135 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Skinner, Mrs. Otis
135 E. 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Skinner, William
36 E. 39th St., N. Y. City.
- Sleeper, Henry D.
Gloucester, Mass.
- Sloan, Mrs. Benson B.
41 E. 65th St., N. Y. City.
- Sloan, Samuel
20 William St., N. Y. City.
- Smiley, Daniel
Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
- Smiley, LL.D., William H.
1115 Race St., Denver, Colo.
- Smith, LL.D., David Eugene
501 W. 120th St., N. Y. City.
- Smith, Miss Gertrude Robinson
1 Sutton Pl., N. Y. City.
- Snow, Miss Edith H.
57 W. 12th St., N. Y. City.
- Snow, M.D., William F.
370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.
- Spencer, Mrs. C. Lorillard
Newport, R. I.
- Spencer, Lorillard
383 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Speyer, James
24 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Spitzer, Carl B.
Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.
- Spreckels, Mrs. Adolph B.
2080 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Stafford, M.D., H. Eugene
Manila, P. I.
- Steele, LL.B., Charles
23 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Sterrett, J. E.
56 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Stevenson, Ph.D., John A.
36 Washington Sq., West, N. Y. City.
- Stewart, Lisenpard
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

- Stewart, William Rhinelander
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
- Stires, Bishop Ernest M.
Cathedral of the Incarnation,
Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
- St. John, Geo. C.
Choate School, Wallingford,
Conn.
- Stoddard, Ph.D., Lothrop
57 Strathmore Rd., Brookline,
Mass.
- Stokes, Henry W.
906 Land Title Bldg., Phila-
delphia, Pa.
- Stokes, Mrs. I. N. Phelps
953 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Stone, Hon. Walter R.
116 E. Genesee St., Syracuse,
N. Y.
- Stotesbury, Mrs. Edward T.
1925 Walnut St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Strater, Charles G.
350 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
- Stratton, Sc.D., Samuel W.
111 Charles River Rd., Cam-
bridge, Mass.
- Straus, Nathan
29 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.
- Strauss, Albert
27 E. 69th St., N. Y. City.
- Streeter, Thomas W.
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Sturgis, Frank K.
17 East 51st St., N. Y. City.
- Sulzberger, Cyrus L.
325 West End Ave.,
N. Y. City.
- Sumner, Major-Gen. Samuel S.
1070 Beacon St., Brookline,
Mass.
- Suzzallo, LL.D., Henry
Carnegie Fdn., 522 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. City.
- Swanson, John K.
Jackson, Mich.
- Swope, L.H.D., Herbert Bayard
63 Park Row, N. Y. City.
- Synnott, LL.D., Thos. Whitney
Wenonah, N. J.
- *Taft, LL.D., William H.
2241 Wyoming Ave., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Talbot, LL.D., Marion
5720 Kenwood Ave., Chicago,
Ill.
- Tatnall, Henry
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Taylor, Mrs. Henry Osborn
135 East 66th St., N. Y. City.
- Taylor, Prof. W. G. Langworthy
545 N. 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
- Thayer, A.M., John E.
Lancaster, Mass.
- Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel
22 Fairfield St., Boston, Mass.
- Thom, DeCourcy W.
405 Maryland Trust Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.
- Thomas, Eugene P.
30 Church St., N. Y. City.
- Thomas, Ph.D., Joseph M.
University of Minnesota, Min-
neapolis, Minn.
- Thomson, Elihu
22 Monument Ave., Swamp-
scott, Mass.
- Thorndike, Ph.D., LL.D., Edw. L.
Teachers College, N. Y. City.
- Thralls, Jerome
58 Pine St., N. Y. City.
- Thurston, M.A., Alice M.
250 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh,
Pa.
- Thwing, LL.D., Chas. F.
11109 Bellflower Road, N. E.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
- Tiffany, Louis C.
401 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Titsworth, Sc.D., Alfred A.
Rutgers College, New Bruns-
wick, N. J.
- Tomlinson, R. E.
409 West 15th St., N. Y.
City.
- Tompkins, LL.D., Leslie J.
27 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
- Traphagen, Prof. F. W.
Standard Metal & Chemical
Co., Denver, Colo.
- Trelease, Prof. Sam F.
Columbia University, N. Y.
City.
- Trelease, LL.D., William
Urbana, Ill.
- Trigg, Ernest T.
322 Race St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Tuckerman, Paul
43 Cedar St., N. Y.
- Tuska, Colonel Gustave R.
68 William St., N. Y. City.
- Updegraff, Ph.D., Harlan
N. J. Educational Commn.,
Trenton, N. J.
- Updegraff, Prof. Milton
Prescott, Arizona.
- Usher, Ph.D., Roland G.
Washington University,
St. Louis, Mo.

- Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K.
1 Sutton Pl., N. Y. City.
- Vanderkleed, Professor Chas. E.
200 Harvard Ave., Collings-
wood, N. J.
- Van der Veer, M.D., Albert
145 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- Van Rensselaer, Litt.D., Mrs. S.
9 West 10th St., N. Y. City.
- Van Santvoord, Seymour,
Washington Park, Troy, N. Y.
- Van Schaick, Jr., D.D., John
176 Newbury St., Boston,
Mass.
- Verbeck, Major-General William
Saint John's School, Manlius,
N. Y.
- Vincent, LL.D., George E.
61 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Vincent, LL.D., John M.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.
- Vogel, Jr., Frederic
583 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Voislowsky, M.D., Antonie P.
33 East 68th St., N. Y.
City.
- Vosburgh, D. D., George B.
1350 Williams St., Denver,
Colo.
- Wacker, Charles H.
134 So. LaSalle St., Chicago,
Ill.
- Wald, LL.D., Lillian D.
265 Henry St. N. Y. City.
- Walter, William I.
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Warburg, Felix M.
1109 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Warburg, Paul M.
17 East 80th St., N. Y. City.
- Ward, Charles Sumner
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Ward, John Seely
680 West End Ave., N. Y.
City.
- Warner, Mrs. I. De Ver
225 Park Place, Bridgeport,
Conn.
- Warren, Mrs. Whitney
290 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Warwick, LL.B., Walter W.
6930 Piney Branch Rd., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Watkins, E. W.
90 W. Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Welch, M.D., LL.D., William H.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.
- West, James E.
2 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Wetmore, Miss Maude
105 West 40th St., N. Y.
City.
- Wheeler, LL.D., Harry A.
7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago,
Ill.
- White, M.A., Gaylord S.
3041 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- White, M.D., George Starr
327 So. Alvarado St., Los
Angeles, Cal.
- White, M.D., J. A.
200 E. Franklin St., Richmond,
Va.
- White, Leonard D.
60 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Whitehead, Ph.D., John B.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.
- Whitehill, Clarence
Metropolitan Opera House,
N. Y. City.
- Whitlock, LL.D., Brand
7 W. 43d St., N. Y. City.
- Whitman, LL.D., Charles S.
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Whitney, Sc.D., Ph.D., William R.
General Electric Co., Sche-
nectady, N. Y.
- Whitridge, Arnold
129 E. 78th St., N. Y. City.
- Wickersham, LL.D., George W.
40 Wall St., N. Y. City.
- Wilbur, LL.D., Ray Lyman
Stanford University, Cali-
fornia.
- Wiley, LL.D., Louis
N. Y. Times, N. Y. City.
- Willard, LL.D., Daniel
Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co., Balti-
more, Md.
- Willets, Elmore A.
Belmont, N. Y.
- Williams, Arthur
Irving Pl., N. Y. City.
- Williams, M.D., Frankwood E.
370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.
- Williams, Harrison
60 Broadway, N. Y. City.
- Williams, H. D.
Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh,
Pa.
- Williams, M.D., Linsly R.
130 East 67th St., N. Y.
City.
- Williams, LL.B., William
1 West 54th St., N. Y. City.
- Wilmer, M.D., William H.
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.

- Wilson, LL.D., Henry Lane
Columbia Club, Indianapolis,
Ind.
- Wimpfheimer, Charles A.
456 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Winslow, M.A., C.-E. A.
202 Prospect St., New Haven,
Conn.
- Winslow, Hon. Samuel E.
Worcester, Mass.
- Witherspoon, Herbert
64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago,
Ill.
- Wittpenn, LL.D., Mrs. H. Otto
125 Kensington Ave., Jersey
City, N. J.
- Woods, Miss Katherine
57 West 12th St., N. Y. City.
- Woolman, B.S., Mary Schenck
Hotel Hemenway, Boston,
Mass.
- Yeatman, Pope
1118 Spruce St., Philadelphia,
Pa.
- Yorke, Mrs. Annie Russell
7710 3d Ave., So., St. Peters-
burg, Fla.
- Young, LL.D., Owen D.
830 Park Ave., N. Y. City.
- Young, Deaconess Virginia Curtis
346 East 51st St., N. Y. City.
- Youngman, Elmer H.
71 Murray St., N. Y. City.
- Zabriskie, Edward C.
40 Irving Place, N. Y. City.

*Honorary Members.

DECEASED MEMBERS

(Since November, 1927)

Chenoweth, Mrs. Catherine R.

Downs, Mrs. George Francis

Elliott, LL.D., Howard

Goethals, Major-General George W.

*Harvey, LL.D., George

Irvine, LL.D., William Mann

Kingsbury, Frederick J.

Nicholson, William R.

Place, Ira A.

Skinner, A.B., Belle

Villard, Mrs. Henry

Wanamaker, Rodman

Whittemore, Harris

Williams, LL.D., Talcott

* Life Member.

INDEX

- ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, Representation by Delegate, 32, 72; report of, 86-87.
- ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS, 107-174.
- ADAMS, MRS. HARRIET CHALMERS, activities of, 107.
- AGRICULTURE, as an occupation, good derived, 2; social value of agricultural pursuits, 4; plea to society and government to assist, 4.
- AKELEY, CARL, 106; "In Darkest Africa," 69.
- AKELEY, MARY L. JOBE, activities of, 107.
- ALDERMAN, EDWIN A., "Virginia," 69.
- AMERICA, power of, possibilities of, 12; necessity of cultural institutions in, 17; lack of government subsidy for theatres in, 18-19.
- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, Thirty-second Annual Meeting of, Representation by Delegate, 72; report of, 94-95.
- AMERICAN ENGINEERS' GIFT TO LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, Dedication of, 32, 72.
- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ART, 35.
- AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, 7, 152.
- AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Representation by Delegate, 32, 72; report of, 90-92.
- AMERICAN TREE ASSOCIATION, 153.
- ANDERSON, HAROLD, "Lindbergh Flies Alone," 106.
- ANDREWS, MRS. FANNIE FERN, activities of, 107-108.
- AN INFORMAL TALK ON THE THEATRE, 15-19.
- ANDREWS, GEORGE REID, 16, 56-57; "The Power of the Drama as a Creative Force," 20-24.
- ANNUAL DINNER, 31-43.
- ANNUAL MEETING, 44-61.
- APPRECIATION OF CREATION, 8-11.
- "AT THE BEGINNING OF THINGS"—In Retrospect, 5-7.
- AUERBACH, JOSEPH S., "Essays and Miscellanies," 69.
- BADÉ, WILLIAM FREDERIC, activities of, 108.
- BAILEY, LIBERTY HYDE, "Outlook to the Rural Problem," 1-4, 8, 35-36; medal to, presentation statement by John Merle Coulter, 36-38.
- BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM SEAMAN, "The Cancer Problem," 69.
- BAKER, GEORGE PIERCE, 23.
- BAKER, JAMES H., "Of Himself and Other Things," 69.
- BAKER, NEWTON D., 77.
- BALLARD, H. H., "The Æneid of Virgil," 69.
- BALLOU, WILLIAM H., Representation by Delegate, 50, 72, 76; activities of, 108.
- BANE, FRANK, Representation by Delegate, 32, 92-93.
- BARRETT, JOHN, activities of, 108-109.
- BARTOW, EDWARD, Representation by Delegate, 50; activities of, 109.
- BATES, KATHERINE LEE, "Yellow Clover," 69; activities of, 109.
- BATTLE, GEORGE GORDON, 33.
- BEERS, CLIFFORD W., "A Mind that Found Itself," 69; activities of, 109-111.
- BENEDICT, HENRY HARPER, 51-52.
- BERG, MRS. PORTIA WILLIS, Representation by Delegate, 96-97.
- BERNHEIMER, CHARLES L., "Rainbow Bridge," 69.
- BESTOR, ARTHUR E., report of Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 101-103; activities of, 111.
- BICKNELL, ERNEST P., Representation by Delegate, 50, 78-82.
- BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, 72; report of, 101-103.
- BINGHAM, WALTER V., activities of, 111.
- BLAIR, VILRAY P., activities of, 112.
- BOK, EDWARD, "The Americanization of Edward Bok"; "Twice Thirty," 69.
- BOOTH, WILLIS H., activities of, 112.
- BOWEN, MRS. JOSEPH T., "Growing Up With a City," 69; activities of, 112-113.
- BOYS' CONSERVATION BUREAU, 168.
- BREITWIESER, J. V., "Psychological Education," 69; activities of, 113.
- BRENT, BISHOP CHARLES HENRY, activities of, 113.
- BRINKLEY, JOHN R., activities of, 113.

- BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, 127-128.
- BROWN, ELMER ELLSWORTH, "The Making of our Middle Schools," 69.
- BROWN, JAMES, activities of, 113-114.
- BROWN, JOHN FRANKLIN, Representation by Delegate, 85.
- BROWNING, PHILIP E., activities of, 114.
- BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, 179-184.
- BYRD, RICHARD E., 115-116.
- CABOT, STEPHEN P., activities of, 114.
- CALIFORNIA PALACE OF LEGION OF HONOR, 143.
- CARNEGIE, ANDREW, 99.
- CARSON, LUELLE CLAY, "Handbook English Composition," 69.
- CARTY, GENERAL JOHN J., 8, 38; presentation statement regarding Willis Rodney Whitney, 39-43.
- CHAMBERLAIN, CLARK W., activities of, 114.
- CHANDLER, HARRY, 75.
- CHUBB, PERCIVAL, activities of, 114.
- CHURCH AND DRAMA ASSOCIATION, aims of, 20; plays recommended by, 24; motion pictures recommended by, 24, 57.
- CITIZENS' CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMAN WELFARE, Representation by Delegate, 50, 72; reports of, 77-82.
- CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, the idea of, 17-18; plea for, 18-19.
- CLARKE, LEWIS LATHAM, 45; Treasurer's Report, 45-46; Representation by Delegate, 50, 97.
- CLINE, ISAAC M., "Tropical Cyclones"; "Floods in the Lower Mississippi," 69; activities of, 114-115.
- COHEN, JULIUS HENRY, "Law and Order in Industry"; "An American Labor Policy"; "The Law;—Business or Profession?"; "Commercial Arbitration and the Law," 69.
- COLEY, WILLIAM B., activities of, 115.
- COLMAN, EDNA M., "White House Gossip"; "Seventy-five Years of White House Gossip," 69.
- COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, 104-105.
- CONNECTICUT JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, 138.
- CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, 175-178.
- COOK, MELVILLE T., activities of, 115.
- COOLEY, ANNA M., Representation by Delegate, 85-86.
- COOLIDGE, CALVIN, 98, 103.
- COULTER, JOHN MERLE, 1, presentation statement regarding Liberty Hyde Bailey, 36-38.
- COVILLE, FREDERICK V., activities of, 115.
- CRAMPTON, C. WARD, "Physical Exercise for Daily Use"; "Pedagogy of Physical Training"; "Hygiene of the Worker," 69; activities of, 115-116.
- CREIGHTON, BISHOP FRANK W., impressions of Mexico, by, extracts from Journal of, 116-119.
- CRILE, GEORGE W., "A Bipolar Theory of Living Processes," 69.
- CURIE, MARIE, "Pierre Curie," 69.
- DARLINGTON, THOMAS, "Health and Efficiency," 69; activities of, 119.
- DARLINGTON, BISHOP JAS. HENRY, "Verses by the Way," 69; activities of, 120.
- DAWES, CHARLES G., re Dawes Plan, 102.
- DECEASED MEMBERS, 202.
- DE FOREST, ROBERT W., 8, 34; "At the Beginning of Things"—In Retrospect, 5-7; medal to, presentation statement by Cass Gilbert, 34-35.
- DEFREES, JOSEPH H., activities of, 120.
- DENNIS, A. L. P., "Foreign of Soviet Russia," 69.
- DE PALENCIA, ISABEL, "The Spiritual Force of Beauty," 12-14, 15, 55-56.
- DEWEY, MELVIL, activities of, 172-173.
- DRAMA, power of, as a creative force, 20; to influence human ideals and conduct, 20; definition of dramatic art, 21; as means of bringing religions together, 22; the silent, 22; the "King of Kings," production of, 22.
- EDUCATION, richer appreciation of, 25; recognition of primary, 26; as a force for solution of problems created by modern life, 26.

- EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, Representation by Delegate, 72; report of, 87-90.
- ELECTRICITY, re new field of, 9; possibilities of, 10.
- ELLIOTT, MARGARET, activities of, 120.
- EMBREE, EDWIN R., Julius Rosenwald Fund, activities of, 120-121.
- ESCH, JOHN J., activities of, 121.
- EUROPE, subsidizing of art, theatres, libraries, museums in, 17.
- FAGNANI, CHARLES P., 47; Representation by Delegate, 32, 97.
- FARMER, problems of the, 3; reaction of, to rain, 2-3; attitude of, toward city life, 2; adaptation of, to environment, 3; philosophy of the, 2-3; as "keepers of the earth," 3-4; major contribution of the, 4.
- FARMING, recorded history of, 3; practices, traditions, antiquity of, 4.
- FAUNCE, WILLIAM H. P., 77.
- FIESER, JAMES L., activities of, 121-123.
- FINLEY, JOHN H., Representation by Delegate, 75.
- FISHER, IRVING, 125, activities of, 123.
- FISK, EUGENE L., "Health Rebuilding and Life Extension," 69; activities of, 123-125.
- FISKE, HALEY, 86.
- FLETCHER, HENRY, activities of, 125-126.
- FORBES, W. CAMERON, "The Romance of Business"; "As to Polo," 69.
- FOSDICK, HARRY EMERSON, 10; "A Pilgrimage to Palestine," 69; activities of, 126.
- FRANKEL, LEE K., 84; activities of, 126.
- FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, 90-91.
- FRANKLIN, CHRISTINE LADD—, "Color and Colour Theories," 69; activities of, 126-127.
- FRANKS, THETTA QUAY, "Margin of Happiness"; "Efficiency in the Household," 69.
- FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, viii.
- GADSK., JOHANNA, activities of, 127.
- GAGER, C. STUART, 45; "General Botany"; "Fundamentals of Botany," 69; activities of, 127-128.
- GARFIELD, HARRY A., Institute of Politics, 96.
- GAVIT, JOHN P., activities of, 128.
- GELDERT, GRACE, "Thy Son Liveth"; "John of Joy"; "The Pipes of Clovis," 69; activities of, 128.
- GIFFORD, WALTER S., activities of, 128-129.
- GILBERT, CASS, 5, 6; presentation statement regarding Robert W. de Forest, 34-35.
- GODDARD, R. H., activities of, 129.
- GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, 146-147.
- GOWEN, HERBERT H., "The Napoleon of the Pacific," 69; activities of, 129.
- GRAYSON, THEODORE J., Representation by Delegate, 32, 94; activities of, 129.
- GRANT, MADISON, "The Passing of the Great Race," 69.
- GRENFELL, WILFRED T., activities of, 129.
- GUNNISON, HERBERT F., activities of, 130.
- HADDEN, MRS. ALEXANDER, 97; remarks by, annual meeting, 57-61; Girls' Service League, 57-61; Hillcrest Farm, 61.
- HAGAR, STANBURY, Representation by Delegate, 72.
- HAMMOND, MRS. JOHN HENRY, activities of, 130.
- HAMPDEN, WALTER, activities of, 130-131.
- HARBORD, JAMES G., "Radio's Aid to Government," 27-30.
- HARTLEY CORPORATION, 137-138.
- HARTLEY HOUSE SETTLEMENT, 139.
- HARTLEY-SALMON CLINIC, 137.
- HASKELL, WILLIAM N., activities of, 131-132.
- HASTINGS, GEORGE A., Representation by Delegate, 50, 77-78; activities of, 132.
- HAYS, WILL H., activities of, 132-134.
- HEDGES, MRS. JOB E., activities of, 134.
- HILL, WM. BANCROFT, "Mountain Peaks in the Life of Our Lord," 69.
- HITCHCOCK, MRS. RIPLEY, 7.
- HOFFMAN, FRANK S., "The Tales of Hoffman," 69.
- HOOVER, HERBERT C., 28, 77, 121, 122, 161.
- HORTON, MRS. JOHN MILLER, activities of, 134-135.
- HUBBELL, CHAS. B., "The Recollections of an Inconsequential Man," activities of, 135.

- HUEBNER, S. S., 140; "The Economics of Life Insurance," activities of, 135.
- HUGHES, CHARLES EVANS, 100, 102.
- HUNTINGTON, ARCHER M., 143.
- HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH, activities of, 136-137.
- INAUGURATION OF HERBERT JOHN BERGSTAHLER, Representation by Delegate, 50, 72; report of, 73.
- INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, 8-9.
- INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 142-143; Representation by Delegate, 50, 72, 73; report of, 73-75.
- INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, 73-74, 142; Representation by Delegate, 72; report of, 96-97.
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, Representation by Delegate, 32, 72; reports of, 97-98.
- INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS, Representation by Delegate, 72.
- IRVINE, WILLIAM MANN, tribute to,
- JENKINS, MRS. HELEN HARTLEY, re Hartley-Salmon Clinic; Connecticut Junior Republic Assn., National Probation Assn.; Hartley House; activities of, 137-139.
- JOHNSON, EMORY R., Representation by Delegate, 32, 90-92; "Interpretations"; "A Visit to an Unfrequented Corner of Wales"; activities of, 139-141.
- JORDAN, ELIZABETH, "Black Butterflies," 70.
- KAHN, OTTO H., "Of Many Things," 70; activities of, 141.
- KEEN, W. W., "Everlasting Life," 70.
- KELLOGG, VERNON L., activities of, 141.
- KELLY, ROBERT L., activities of, 141-142.
- KENNA, EDWARD D., "Railway Misrule," 70.
- KINGSBURY, JOHN A., Representation by Delegate, 50, 82-85, 97.
- KIRTLAND, JOHN C., activities of, 142.
- KLEINSMID, RUFUS B. VON, Representation by Delegate, 50, 73; activities of, 142-143.
- KUNZ, GEORGE F., 46; activities of, 143.
- LAKEY, ALICE, activities of, 143-144.
- LAMBERT, MRS. WALTER EYRE, activities of, 144.
- LANGELOTH, MRS. VALERIA, Vote of Thanks to, 33, 44, 55; activities of, 144-145.
- LAUGHLIN, HARRY H., activities of, 145.
- LAWRENCE, G. ALFRED, 53-54.
- LEE, FREDERIC S., "The Human Machine," 70.
- LEGALLIENNE, EVA, 56; gratitude of Spain to, for production of Spanish plays in America, 12; "An Informal Talk on the Theatre," 15-19; activities of, 145.
- LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, 123-125.
- LIGHTHOUSES FOR THE BLIND, 147.
- LINDBERGH, 7; "Lindbergh Flies Alone," 106.
- LIST OF MEMBERS, 185-201.
- LITTLE, ARTHUR D., activities of, 145.
- LORD, EVERETT W., "The Fundamentals of Business Ethics"; "Education and Income," 70; activities of, 145.
- MACKAY, CLARENCE H., 31-33.
- MACKAY, F. F., "The Art of Acting," 70.
- MANSFIELD, ARCHIBALD R., Seamen's Church Institute, activities of, 145-146.
- MATAS, RUDOLPH, "The Soul of the Surgeon," 70.
- MARKOE, FRANCIS H., activities of, 146.
- MARLOWE, JULIA, 21.
- MARTIN, FRANKLIN H., "South America," 70; activities of, 146-147.
- MATHER, MRS. WINIFRED HOLT, founder, Lighthouses for the Blind; "The Light Which Cannot Fail," 70; activities of, 147.
- MATHER, RUFUS GRAVES, activities of, 148.
- MATHER, STEPHEN TYNG, activities of, 148.
- MAYNARD, REUBEN LESLIE, 44, 48, 52, 54-55.
- MAYO, CHARLES H., activities of, 148.
- MAYO, WILLIAM J., activities of, 148-149.
- MEARS, ELIOT G., 73, 74.
- MEDALS, awarding of, 31, 61-62.
- MEDAL COMMITTEE, Meeting of, 61-62.

- MELONEY, MRS. WILLIAM BROWN, activities of, 149.
- MEMBERS, List of, 185-201; literary contributions by, 69-71.
- METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 85; establishment of, 5-6, 35.
- MEXICO, impressions of, by Bishop Frank W. Creighton, 116-119.
- MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND, 82-85, 97.
- MORGAN, SHEPARD, activities of, 149.
- MORO EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, 163-165.
- MORRIS, ARTHUR J., activities of, 173-174.
- MORRIS, DAVE H., activities of, 149-150.
- MORROW, DWIGHT W., 100, 116.
- MORTON, ROSALIE S., activities of, 150-151.
- MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA, 132-134.
- MUSIC, introduction of, in religious services, 21.
- MUSSOLINI, 34.
- NATHAN, MRS. FREDERICK, "The Story of an Epoch-Making Movement," 70.
- NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Representation by Delegate, 72, 75.
- NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, 109-111, 139.
- NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, Representation by Delegate, 32, 72; report of, 92-93.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, Representation by Delegate, 32, 50, 72; report of, 95-96.
- NATIONAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, 35.
- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, Functions of the, viii, 1, 12; reports of meetings of, 44-68; present and future work of, 48-51; representation by delegate, 49-51; 72-103; election of officers, 51-52; Gold Membership Badge of, 68; Committees of, 104-105; Constitution of, 176-178; By-Laws of, 179-184; list of members, 185-201.
- NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE, Representation by Delegate, 50; report of, 76.
- NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, 81.
- NATIONALISM, spirit of, as manifested in southeastern Europe, 25.
- NELSON, AVEN, activities of, 151.
- NEW YORK HEALTH CONFERENCE, Representation by Delegate, 50, 72; report of, 82-85.
- NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, program of, at annual dinner, 31, 33.
- NUTTING, M. ADELINE, activities of, 151.
- OCHS, ADOLPH S., 170.
- OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD, 7, Representation by Delegate, 32, 90-92; "Impressions of Great Naturalists," 70; activities of, 151-152.
- OSGOOD, ROBERT B., activities of, 152.
- OUTLOOK TO THE RURAL PROBLEM, 1-4.
- PACK, CHAS. LATHROP, "War Garden Victorious"; "School Book of Forestry," 70; American Tree Association, activities of, 153.
- PAGE, CURTIS HIDDEN, Poetry Society of America, activities of, 153.
- PALTSITS, VICTOR HUGO, activities of, 153.
- PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE, 50, 72; report of, 98-101.
- PARKER, HERSCHEL C., activities of, 153.
- PARSONS, MRS. WILLIAM USHER, St. Faith's House, activities of, 154.
- PENNIMAN, JOSIAH H., Representation by Delegate, 32, 94.
- PHELPS, WILLIAM LYON, activities of, 154.
- PHILLIPS, LENA MADESEN, Representation by Delegate, 32, 50, 72, 95-96; activities of, 154-155.
- POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 153.
- POLING, REV. DANIEL A., The J. C. Penney Foundation, activities of, 155-156.
- POLK, FRANK L., 76.
- POLLOCK, CHANNING, "The Fool," "The Enemy," "Mr. Money-penny"; activities of, 156-157.
- POST, JAMES H., activities of, 157.
- POWELL, RACHEL H., activities of, 157-158.
- PROCTOR, WILLIAM COOPER, 77.
- PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Representation by Delegate, 72; report of, 85-86.

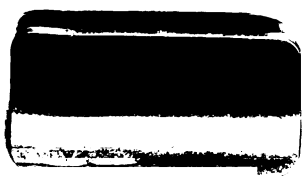
- PUPIN, MICHAEL I., "The New Reformation," 70; activities of, 158.
- RADIO, 23; development of, 27; as an instrument of mass appeal, 27; effect on mankind, 27; as latest link in human progress and scientific achievement, 27; effect of government on, 27-28; prime use of, 28; as a measure of freedom, 28; as a means of communication, 29; future of the, 29; promotion of enduring peace through the, 29; international broadcasting, 29; in the home, 30; the unseen audience, 30; as aid to science of government, 30.
- RADIO'S AID TO GOVERNMENT, 27-30.
- REDFIELD, WILLIAM C., 21; remarks of, at annual dinner, 31-34, 35-36, 38, 43-45, 46, 48-51, 53, 54, 55-57, 61; "Dependent America," "With Congress and Cabinet," 70; activities of, 158-159.
- REPORTS OF MEETINGS, 44-68.
- REPRESENTATION BY DELEGATES AT NOTABLE CONFERENCES, 72-103.
- RESEARCH, as defined by Emerson, 9; industrial; 8-9; discoveries of science, 9; appreciation of creation, 9-10; electrical, 9-10.
- RICE, JR., E. W., 43.
- RICHARDSON, ERNEST C., activities of, 159.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM P., "Outlines of Evidence"; "Law of Contract"; "Outlines of Bills and Notes"; "Outlines of Bailments and Carriers," 70.
- ROBBINS, HOWARD C., "Dana Malone of Greenfield," activities of, 159.
- ROCKEFELLER, JR., JOHN D., 158.
- ROSENWALD, JULIUS, activities of, 159-160.
- ROSENWALD MEMORIAL FUND, 159-160.
- ROOSEVELT HOUSE, 130.
- ROWE, LEO S., 75, 100.
- RUBIN, J. ROBERT, 23.
- RURAL PROBLEM, Outlook to the, 1-4; attitude of farmer toward, 2-4.
- RURAL SITUATION, understanding of, farmer's outlook toward the, 2; re modification of fundamental rural conditions, 3; reason for concern over the, 3.
- RUUTZ-REESE, CAROLINE, activities of, 160.
- SCHWAB, CHARLES M., activities of, 160.
- SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE, 145-146.
- DE SELINCOURT, ANN DOUGLAS, "Dark Hester," activities of, 160.
- SETON, MRS. ERNEST THOMPSON, "Chinese Lanterns," 70; activities of, 160.
- SHANNAHAN, JOHN N., activities of, 161.
- SHAW, ANNA HOWARD, "The Story of a Pioneer," 70.
- SIEBERT, WILBUR H., "The Underground Railroad," 70; Representation by Delegate, 87-90.
- SISSON, JR., GEORGE W., activities of, 161.
- SKINNER, BELLE, tribute to, 33.
- SKINNER, OTIS, "Mad Folk of the Theatre," 70; activities of, 161-162.
- SMILEY, DANIEL, activities of, 162.
- SMILEY, WILLIAM H., activities of, 162.
- SMITH, DAVID EUGENE, activities of, 162-163.
- SOCIETY OF WOMAN GEOGRAPHERS, 56, 107.
- SOME IMPRESSIONS OF RECENT JOURNEYS, 25-26.
- SPENCER, MRS. C. LORILLARD, activities of, 163-165.
- SPIRITUAL FORCE OF BEAUTY, 12-14.
- ST. FAITH'S HOUSE, 154.
- STOKES, HENRY W., activities of, 165.
- STONE, WALTER R., activities of, 165.
- STRATER, CHARLES G., Representation by Delegate, 32, 94-95.
- SUZZALLO, HENRY, activities of, 166.
- TALBOT, MARION, activities of, 166.
- THEATRE, as a necessary need, 16; as an outgrowth of religion, 16; its beginning, 16; the relation of church and drama, 16; as a service to the people, 17-18; as a mental and spiritual stimulation, 17; in Russia, peoples' need of the, 17; as an integral part of life of community, 17.
- THOM, DECOURCY W., "Midsummer Motoring," 70; activities of, 166-167.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM O., 88.
- THORNDIKE, EDWARD L., activities of, 167.

- THWING, CHARLES F., "Some Impressions of Recent Journeys," 25-26; "Human Australasia"; "What Education has the Most Worth?," 70.
- TRELEASE, WILLIAM, "Prominent Men I Have Met," 71; activities of, 167.
- TREASURER'S REPORT, 45-46.
- TUSKA, GUSTAVE R., Representation by Delegate, 97-98; activities of, 167.
- VALERIA HOME, 144-145.
- VAN SANTVOORD, SEYMOUR, "St. Francis of Assisi"; "Octavia," 70.
- VAN SCHAICK, JOHN, "The Little Corner Never Conquered"; "Cruising Around a Changing World," 71.
- WAGSTAFF, BLANCHE SHOEMAKER, "Narcissus and Other Poems," 70; activities of, 167-168.
- WALD, LILLIAN D., "The House on Henry Street," activities of, 168.
- WATKINS, E. W., Boys' Conservation Bureau; activities of, 168.
- WEST, JAMES E., Representation by Delegate, 75; activities of, 168-169.
- WETMORE, MAUDE, activities of, 169.
- WHITE, GEORGE STARR, activities of, 169.
- WHITEHEAD, JOHN B., activities of, 169-170.
- WHITNEY, WILLIS RODNEY, 38; "Appreciation of Creation," 8-11; medal to, presentation statement by General John J. Carty, 39-43.
- WHITRIDGE, ARNOLD, "Dr. Arnold of Rugby," activities of, 170.
- WICKERSHAM, GEORGE W., 139.
- WILBUR, RAY LYMAN, Representation by Delegate, 50, 73-75; informal report of Pan American Conference by, 98-101.
- WILEY, LOUIS, activities of, 170-171.
- WILLIAMS, ARTHUR, Representation by Delegate, 32, 86-87.
- WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E., activities of, 171.
- WILLIAMS, LINSLEY R., 84.
- WILLIAMS, TALCOTT, tribute to, 48; "The Newspaper Man," 70.
- WILSON, HENRY LANE, "Diplomatic Episodes in Mexico, Belgium and Chili," activities of, 171.
- WINSLOW, C.-E. A., activities of, 172.
- WOOLMAN, MARY SCHENCK, activities of, 172.
- YOUNG, OWEN D., 102.
- YOUNG, VIRGINIA C., activities of, 172.

89094306750



B89094306750A



89094306750



b89094306750a